

# the Carolina Farmer

★ NORTH CAROLINA'S RURAL ELECTRIC MAGAZINE



**JANE: A WINNER**

first of a series

SEPTEMBER, 1957

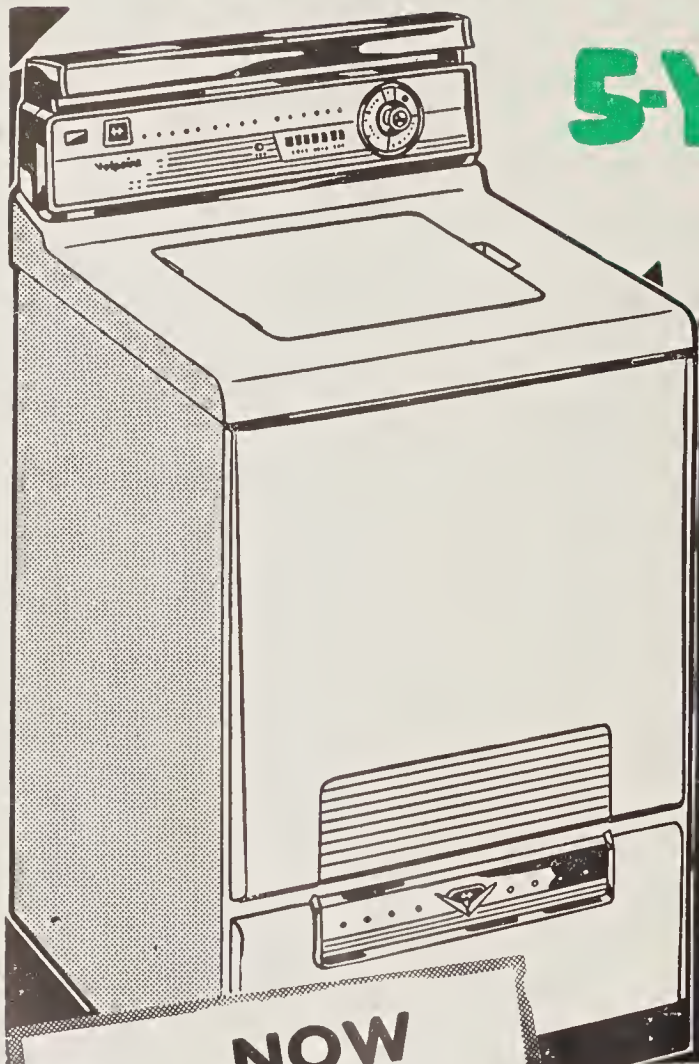


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# Dear Reader:



A GOOD HALF of our readers are young people, we suspect, but for sometime now we've had the uneasy feeling that we were neglecting them. So, a few weeks ago we were particularly pleased to meet Jane Harris Owen at State

College during 4-H Club week. She's the kind of girl we thought our readers would like to know, too, so here she is: on our cover (working on her 4-H record book), above (with her father) and on page 12.

JANE WON the state 4-H Electric Demonstration Contest for girls, so we had an immediate reason to go to her home near Robbins and find out more about her. The more we discovered, the more delighted we became. For one thing, Jane's father is the potter at Jugtown, an artist whose work is in pottery collections all over the world. For another, we met Julianna Busbee, the unusual and gracious woman who, with her late husband, "discovered" Moore County pottery and established Jugtown, a refuge where the native craft developed into art.

WHAT YOU CAN SEE of Jugtown are a few log buildings and kiln in a pleasant wooded grove. Actually, you don't see it so much as you sense its mood—a mood very much in tune with the personality that helped create it. Except for Randolph Electric Co-op's lines, the whole setting is timeless; it could have existed 200 years ago. The effect is to make you slow down and ask yourself, "What's my hurry?"

MRS. BUSBEE LIVES ALONE in a simple cabin amid the luxury of books, authentic craftwork of early Moore County settlers, and other art from different parts of the world. It's a comfortable, cheerful kind of place, where a 2,000-year-old Chinese bowl is a useful object. If you can imagine a museum where guests are invited to use the exhibits, you have some idea of what Mrs. Busbee's cabin is like.

A WOMAN WHO KNOWS a great deal about the nature of things, Mrs. Busbee seems eager always to learn more. Carefully, she ponders a casual comment or question, as if examining it for some truth hitherto hidden from her. When she asks a question, it's sure to stir up some disturbing thought. A favorite is:

"Could you live in a cabin?"

It's a tough one, but the search for an answer can tell you a good bit about yourself.

*J. C. Brown Jr.*

# the Carolina Farmer

Volume 12

September, 1957

Number 9

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# FARMING

news and information  
you can use

**COOL:** Norwood Gainey of Goldsboro, Route 4, asked himself, if running water over the top of a poultry house would cool his hens, why not run it over his tobacco sorting room and cool the graders. He's trying it and reports it does the job; the moisture also makes the tobacco easier to handle.

*Corn earworms have been seen in milo fields, reminding farmers to be on the lookout for insect damage. Check your fields frequently but don't treat with chemicals unless absolutely necessary. For control recommendations, see your local county farm agent.*

**DROPPED FROM** the state fertilizer grades are 3-9-9 and 3-9-6, the State Board of Agriculture reports. It added two others, 0-30-30 and 0-20-40. The 3-9-6 was dropped because most tobacco soils here are relatively higher in phosphorus than in potassium. The other changes were made to favor higher analysis fertilizers which have lower unit cost.

Two 4-H'ers, Sara Woodward and D. E. White Jr., both 16, of Statesville, Route 1, won expense-paid trips to the American Institute of Cooperation meeting at Fort Collins, Col. last month. Farmers' Cooperative Council, of which Wake EMC manager J. L. Shearon is president, gave the trips. The AIC meeting was held in Raleigh last year.

**PLASTIC SILOS:** Engineer Ray Ritchie of State College reports that plastic covers may make horizontal silos more popular in this state. The new covers provide an air-tight seal and reduce surface spoilage, one of the chief objections to horizontal silos.

Entomologist George Jones hasn't found a way to make bee stings pleasant, but he knows how to reduce the pain. If a bee stings you, don't pull

*the stinger out, scrape it out with your fingernail. When you pull it out, the fingers press the poison sacs and force the venom into the skin.*

**SILO FILLER'S DISEASE** is so prevalent that it deserves a name. It's the dangerous malady that usually claims several victims during silo-filling time. Poisonous nitrogen dioxide which forms in fresh silage causes the trouble. When filling upright silos, run the blower for 10 minutes before going into any partly filled silo, and keep it blowing while inside. Watch out for yellowish-brown fumes, because they are a sign of nitrogen dioxide. Keep children and animals away during filling, and wait at least a week after filling before you enter.

## It's Time To Select Your Christmas Ham

Do you want a supply of good eating all next year? Sure you do. And now is the time to select from your own herd, or buy thrifty feeder pigs. This will insure a good supply of home grown pork for 1958.

According to John Christian, animal husbandry specialist for the Agricultural Extension Service at State College, it doesn't make any difference which breed of swine you get. Just make sure you get the right type—the meat type hog. Christian says this type hog has considerable length and plenty of natural muscle. This means large pork chops, tasty bacon and hams with just the right amount of fat.

Thrifty feeder pigs weighing 35 pounds started now and self-fed corn and protein supplement should weigh 225 pounds at Christmas. A hog of this weight will yield a carcass of 160 pounds and provide pork cuts of the most desirable weight.

Do your part in "Raising A Square Meal Around Home," advises Christian. Raise your own supply of pork.

### Shocker!



"My Luck's Ran Out,"  
Poor Harvey Muses,  
"Since I Boosted My Current  
With Heavier Fuses."

—BETH WILCOXON



# In the **O**pinion of

**BILL HUMPHRIES**

*Farm Editor*

*The News and Observer*



## VARIETY DISCOUNT HAS SAVED OUR EXPORTS

The U. S. flue-cured tobacco industry has met—and conquered—one of the greatest challenges in its history.

A year ago we were in the midst of marketing a large crop which contained a high percentage of neutral-type leaf—tobacco so low in nicotine, and so deficient in flavor and aroma, that the market didn't want it. This tobacco was especially objectionable to foreign manufacturers, who can get neutral leaf elsewhere at lower prices, and who traditionally have relied on American bright tobacco to add taste and flavor to their blends.

In both 1955 and 1956 our growers produced a high proportion of neutral-type tobacco. They probably would have planted at least 80 per cent of this year's crop to the same types if counter-measures had not been taken.

After official study of the situation for several months, the U. S. Department of Agriculture came forth last December 18 with a drastic program. It announced that prices on three varieties considered undesirable would be supported in 1957 at only one-half the rate for other tobaccos. Accompanying the announcement was a statement that the discount plan would be rigidly enforced.

The results have been far more effective than anyone expected.

Over 99½ per cent of all flue-cured growers turned from the discounted tobaccos. Of the several hundred farmers who did grow these types, many did so unintentionally, through a "mix-up" in seed.

Warehousemen threw their weight behind the discount program. In cooperation with USDA,

they worked out a system for floor identification of "outlawed" leaf, both when brought in by farmers and also when offered by speculators for resale.

Export dealers joined in with plans for labeling discounted tobacco as such even after it was packed in hogsheads for overseas shipment.

Finally, when the markets opened, it quickly became clear that the buying interests were staying away from "outlawed" tobacco, which ended up in government storage.

Seldom have all segments of the tobacco industry cooperated so wholeheartedly to accomplish a single purpose.

And what are the results?

Foreign manufacturers can now buy our tobacco with complete confidence in its historic quality, its unmatched flavor and aroma.

This means that the world will continue to turn to the Carolinas, Virginia, Georgia, and Florida for the superior-quality leaf which no other country has yet been able to produce.

In recent years we have been selling abroad more than one-third of our flue-cured crop. In terms of money, then, our exports are better than a \$200,000,000 business. We need to do all we can to maintain this business and, if possible, to expand it.

We haven't solved all our export problems by any means. Through the highly effective variety discount plan, however, we've taken a tremendous step forward this year. The results will be beneficial not only to growers but to the entire flue-cured economy as well.

*Bill Humphries*

*This column is designed to bring our readers a responsible opinion on matters of concern to them. It is not necessarily the opinion of the editors on this subject.*



# Gone is the hen

*Electric brooders show their superiority to both the hen and competing fuels in two years of testing by a number of Tar Heel co-ops*

By CHARLES L. OVERMAN

**D**ADDY, where are the 'chickies' mamas? asked the four-year-old son of a mountain poultryman as he gazed in awe at 1,800 day-old chicks basking in the warm rays of electric heatlamp brooders. His question illustrates how 'extensively mechanical brooding has replaced the hen.

There are two general types of mechanical brooders—flame (oil and gas) and electrical (infra-red heat lamp, conventional hover, and the new underheat radiant brooder). The electric brooders are threatening to displace the other type for three reasons: (1) the electric equipment, though sometimes higher in initial cost, is cheaper to operate; hence, it often pays for itself in money saved on two or three broods; (2) electric brooders have proven that they can help the poultryman reduce his brooding losses; and (3) the use of the *underheat* brooder increases feed conversion efficiency.

In the past two years careful records have been kept on actual farm operations of electric brooders on the lines of several electric cooperatives in North Carolina. Some of the results are surprisingly in favor of electric brooding.

Oliver Taylor of Mill Springs, Route 1, a member of Rutherford EMC, recorded a total cost of \$626.40 for electric power in growing out 72,000 broilers in 1956. Taylor uses electricity to heat homemade *infra-red heat lamp* brooders and to give him 4,000 watts of light in his poultry houses. His cost for the year averaged 9/10-cent

per bird for lighting and brooding. Low initial installation costs and the fact that all the chicks can be seen at a glance are the two most basic reasons a poultryman chooses heat lamp brooding. Most of the installation cost is in the initial purchase of 250-watt infra-red heat lamps for about \$.75 each.

**IN THE WINTER** of 1955-56, records were kept on a comparison between conventional electric *hover* brooding and *gas* brooding on the poultry farm of John Dawson of Darby, a remote section of the Blue Ridge EMC territory. The gas and electric brooders were operated in the same room, under the same weather conditions. It cost a total of \$6 to brood 500 chicks electrically—an average cost of 1.2 cent per bird. The total cost of brooding 750 chicks with gas was around \$20

or 2.7 cents per bird. It takes three 500-chick capacity hover brooders to replace two 750-chick gas brooders but, at a saving of 1.5 cents per bird, the third electric brooder is paid for, in two broods of chicks, out of the savings.

Dawson found the electric brooder to be easy to operate and that there is not as much danger of the chickens "crowding" as there is with the gas brooder. The chicks brooded with gas had a tendency to "ring" around the outer edge of the gas brooder with those nearest the heat getting too hot and those on the outside getting too cool. This "ringing" condition resulted in crowding and chick losses that did not occur under the electric hover where the chicks bedded down evenly, both in the center and on the outside edge. His only complaint lay



New underheat brooder has outshone other electrically heated, as well as gas and oil, brooders in tests carefully observed by rural electric co-ops.



In the fact that moisture condensed on the litter just outside the hover curtain, creating a damp litter problem. (He corrected this problem on the next brood by removing the curtain from three to five days after starting to brood but said the same effect could be had by raising the brooder up through the use of adjustable legs or setting the brooder on bricks.)

In the winter of 1956-57, the *underheat radiant* brooder was introduced to farms in the mountain, Piedmont, and coastal areas of this state. This brooder, while resembling the hover brooder in that it employs a hover,



Gas brooder (raised) was compared to hover (right) along Co-op lines.

gets its heat from a cable or heating element embedded in a mat or floor that is placed under the hover. The radiant electric heat rises from the mat and is reflected by the aluminum under-surface of the hover; thus, the chicks receive warmth from below as well as above. This principle of two-directional heat cannot be had with any other type of brooder in use today.

On the lines of Four County EMC, member J. C. Jackson of Watha, Route 1, brooded 1,370 chicks with *underheat* brooders in February and March of this year. The total power cost was \$9.33 giving an average cost of 7/10-cent per bird. Jackson is well-pleased with the new brooders and several other Pender County poultrymen are interested in them also.

At Uwharrie, on Randolph EMC lines, Hunt Hatchery ran a *gas versus underheat* brooder comparison on December and January of last winter. It cost a total of \$12 to brood 4,800 chicks with the underheat brooder for an average cost of 1/4-cent per bird. The gas brooders, brooding 9,600 birds in the same room, required a total of \$211.20 worth of fuel for a cost of 2.2 cents per chick.

**THE RECORDS** show a loss of 176 birds under the electric brooders and a 698-bird loss under the gas brooders. The feed conversion efficiency of the

chicks proved to be about 2 per cent higher than that of the gas-brooded chicks. The smaller loss and the higher feeding efficiency resulted in 958 pounds more meat being marketed from 4,800 birds brooded electrically than from a comparable 4,800 brooded with gas. (The gain in weight was enough to pay for two of the 1,000-chick capacity underheat brooders at the broiler prices prevailing at that time.)

B. C. Stanberry, dairyman and poultryman in Watauga County and member of Blue Ridge EMC, brooded 600 chicks in February and March of this year for a total of \$4.20—an average of 7/10-cent using *underheat* brooders. The weather being extremely cold, Stanberry placed 300 chicks under each of two 500-chick capacity brooders rather than trying to crowd 600 under one brooder. Had both brooders been run at full capacity, the cost would have been around 4/10-cent per bird for it takes about the same amount of power, or less, to operate at full capacity.

The factory-built underheat brooder is equipped with a plastic curtain that allows the poultryman to see his chicks without moving the hover or disturbing them. With the heat rising from the floor, droppings are dried in a matter of seconds and any mois-

(Continued on Page 21)

## Which Brooder is Best?

	Type of Brooder				
	Gas	Oil	Hover	Heat Lamp	Underheat
Approximate Initial Cost (1000-chick capacity)	\$100.00	\$70.00	\$90.00	\$30.00	\$135.00
Approximate Operational Cost (For Winter Brooding)	2.7c/chick	1.7c/chick	1.2c/chick	2.2c/chick	0.6c/chick
Heat Distribution Over Brooding Area	Poor	Poor	Good	Fair	Excellent
Heat Retention	Poor	Poor	Good	Fair	Excellent
Absence of moisture in Brooding Area	Poor	Poor	Good	Fair	Excellent
Absence of Moisture in Brooding House	Poor	Poor	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
Ability to See All Chicks At A Glance	Good	Good	Poor	Excellent	Good
Fire Risk	Poor	Poor	Excellent	Good	Excellent
Safety Factor In Case of Power or Fuel Failure	Fair	Fair	Good	Poor	Excellent
Maintenance Required Before Useage	Cleaning	Cleaning	Cleaning	Cleaning	Cleaning
Long-range Maintenance Requirement	Fair	Fair	Excellent	Good	Not Known





REA Administrator David Hamil tells editors at Colorado meeting he intends to administer the law as written. At left, Carolina Farmer editor J. C. Brown, Jr.; at right, South Carolina Electric Co-op News editor Kirby Able.

## NOT FIRED *Hamil tells rural electric editors, but there's still some doubt*

REA Administrator David Hamil told *Carolina Farmer* near press time that "If I'm to be fired, nobody has mentioned it to me."

It has been reported recently that White House appointee Hamil was to get the ax because of his friendship for the rural electric cooperatives (see page 9). At a meeting of editors of rural electric consumer publications held at Estes Park, Col. late last month, he claimed he had been under no pressure to restrict the making of loans, and declared he intended to stay on the job.

"I've tried to concern myself strictly with rural electrification," Hamil said. "I've tried to do what the law says, and it's a fairly simple law.

"If the Congress or the Administration doesn't like the way I'm doing the job, they'll have to change the law."

He declined to opine on the cur-

rent REA interest rate, which President Eisenhower has asked to be raised. "The law says the rate is 2 per cent, and that's what I've been making loans for," he pointed out.

"If I'd wanted to get into controversies, I'd have run for the Congress; that's where laws are changed."

Some of Hamil's Colorado friends bet that's just what he will do. They say he can't afford an open fight with the Administration, and he *won't* yield to pressure in conducting the affairs of REA. They forecast he'll bow out of Washington soon, and return to Colorado where he'll run either for governor or the Senate.

Hamil is an extremely successful Colorado Republican, having been speaker of the House there longer than any other man—seven terms.

In his address to the editors, he declared that "the success of the rural

electric co-ops doesn't depend on REA. It depends on local initiative and enterprise." He urged them to convince their readers that they own these strictly local businesses.

"Some people have the idea that we're just getting a free ride. You should correct this misconception by addressing your story to urban people, too," he said.

Criticizing attempts to place a ceiling on REA loans, Hamil said, "I don't think we ought to set a goal on spending money. We want to lend what it takes to do the job."

He pointed out that his predecessors started surveys that revealed the need for expansion and modernization of rural electric systems. "I inherited the job of lending money the first *really big* year the results of the surveys were acted upon."

Hamil noted REA lent \$300 million last year. "I don't think we made a loan that wasn't strictly in the interests of rural electrification and in accordance with the law," he added.

Declaring that "it takes more money now because we've grown up," Hamil forecast that because of the farmer's increased ability to use electric power, the co-ops will continually need to expand and improve their facilities, and they'll have to borrow money to do it.

The need isn't unique to the co-ops, he said. It's typical of what is happening everywhere in utility financing.

"Utility financing requires a much longer viewpoint than most financing. The co-ops, or any electric system, must have the plants ready by the time the member wants the service.

"You can't head this thing off. Somebody will be financing these co-ops 20 years from now; the expanding use of energy requires expanding financing."

He added that the money lent last year has put the co-ops in better shape to repay their loans to the government than they were before.

## We Like Dave—An Editorial

**D**URING WW II, they say that Georgia boys refused to ride in the Sherman tanks, and as everybody knows, editors practice being rude,

Dave Hamil, Colorado Republican, told the Georgia Legislature in joint session that one of his ancestors had helped burn Atlanta. The Georgians gave him a standing ovation. He spoke to rural electric editors from 23 states, and they applauded him warmly.

This Colorado rancher, now REA administrator, has a winning personality. But the editors had another reason for being friendly to Dave Hamil. He had shown his friendship to the rural electrics under extremely trying circumstances. And it may cost him his job.

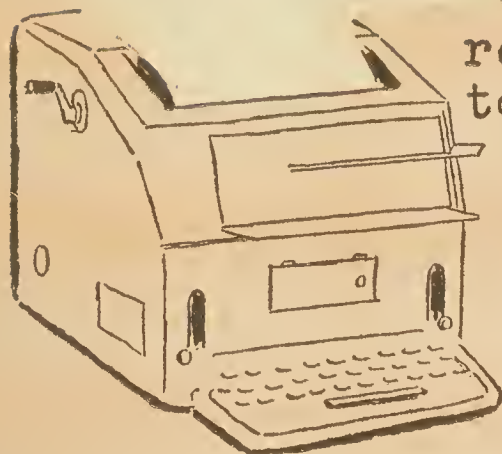
In office but a little more than a year, Hamil has backed up the co-ops in asserting their right to generate

their own supplies of power; he has insisted that the co-ops have adequate loan funds; he has emphasized to the co-ops that they have both a legal right and civic responsibility to serve industrial loads in their territories; he has lowered a damaging equity requirement for telephone co-ops; he has done what he swore to do when he came into office.

He has obeyed the law, and no man should be fired for that.



# BRIEF



reports on events of importance  
to rural electric co-op members

UTILITIES COMMISSION, CENTRAL TEL. CO.  
SANDBAG RANDOLPH CO-OP AGAIN... HAMIL  
DOES JOB, FACES FIRING AS BENSON REDUCES  
AUTHORITY... BLUE RIDGE BUSTS SAFETY  
RECORDS FOR ELECTRIC CO-OPS.

**REMEMBER THE RANDOLPH CASE?..** It was considered settled when the Superior Court reversed the Utilities Commission action that ordered Central Tel. Co. to invade Randolph Telephone Co-op's territory and serve seven families there. Judge Preyer ruled that the Commission had failed to give due consideration to the telephone co-op and the service it was rendering. Now, the Utilities Commission has quietly ordered Central back into the same territory, carefully warning it not to serve any of the seven involved in the first suit. Armed with the commission's order, Central crossed the lines of Randolph twice and went  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile into its territory to serve Mrs. Daniel Staley, who did not want service from the co-op. Along the way, it put phones into the home and business of Burgess Hayes, a member of Randolph who had just received co-op service. Acting on the request of the co-op, Central pulled its phones out of Hayes's home and business, but it's still serving Mrs. Staley. The Commission's order grants Central the right to serve others in the path of its line extension to Mrs. Staley.

**DAVID HAMIL, APPOINTED REA ADMINISTRATOR BY THE PRESIDENT** a little more than a year ago, will be fired as soon as Congress adjourns, according to Drew Pearson. Rural electric cooperatives have been happy with Hamil—some say the Colorado Republican is the best administrator REA has had. Pearson claims Hamil is far too liberal "for the private utility boys who now swing such powerful influence in Washington. He publicly opposed hiking of interest rates just as President Eisenhower was getting ready to ask Congress to authorize such increases." Pearson claims Miles Horst of Pennsylvania will be the new administrator. He says Horst is "for the private utilities and against the rural electric co-ops." . . . Just as Pearson's column hit, NRECA reported that Agriculture Secretary Benson had stripped Hamil of authority to approve any loans in excess of \$500,000 to rural electric cooperatives, which includes virtually all generation and transmission loans. A Benson aide, former Congressman Wesley D'Ewart, must now review all such loans. If they are acceptable, he returns them for Hamil's signature. It is suspected that Hamil has been under great White House pressure to reject the loan application of an Indiana G. & T. co-op for \$42 million; however, he has said he will approve the application if it meets all the proper tests.

**BLUE RIDGE ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP CORP.** has just completed 1 million manhours without a lost-time accident. The insurance carrier, which insures most of the country's rural electrics, say it's a record. In fact, the carrier is establishing a special award in recognition of the achievement. The previous top award was for 500,000 hours worked without a lost-time accident. Blue Ridge is the state's biggest co-op, employing 99 persons. The million hours were worked during the last five years.

**CAPEHART BILL TO RAISE REA INTEREST** rates has been tabled until the New Year. . . . Hells Canyon hopes were kept alive by a similar action. While North Carolina's George Shuford would not vote in favor of the high dam in committee, he did cast a vote that would postpone consideration "until the next session," rather than postpone "indefinitely." Indefinite postponement would have killed its chances of getting before the full House. . . . The House Public Works Committee has reported out a liberal TVA self-financing bill supported by electric co-ops, but it still must be reconciled to a less favorable Senate bill.





## WHO PAYS FOR

# Trading Stamps

**T**he American public is all alike in that they like to think they can get something for nothing—particularly when it's in the form of "free" gifts—even if they pay more for the original product.

So it is when people today receive premiums, gifts, coupons and trading stamps when purchasing food items, says Ruby Uzzle, extension consumer marketing specialist at State College. This, of course, is sales promotion—and may increase sales—but, Mrs. Uzzle cautions, don't forget the buyer may help pay for the "free gifts". The question is, "Are they really worth the extra cents you pay?"

Trading stamps themselves are not new, since they have been in use over 50 years. Yet they are the newest promotional device in the food merchandising field. Stamp companies have been distributing over 600 million dollars worth of "free" merchandise annually and the figure increases each year.

According to Mrs. Uzzle, there are many ways in which the stamp plans can be handled—by stamp companies, by cooperative stamp companies, by individual store plans, or by cash register tapes.

Generally, the plan is this. A stamp company provides the retailer—only one of a given type in each trade territory—with stamps, advertising materials, and promotional aids. Supplies include books in which to save the stamps and premium merchandise catalogs. Premiums are also furnished by the company.

For all this the stamp company charges the retailers from two to three dollars per 1,000 stamps. These stamps are distributed to the customer at the rate of one for each 10 cents of purchases. Occasionally on a bonus day, two or more stamps are given for each dime spent.

Consumers fill stamp books holding 1,200 to 1,500 stamps. When filled, the

books are worth from two dollars to four and a half dollars each in terms of the retail prices of premiums offered. Representatives of stamp companies refer to these returns to customers as "a bonus for paying cash", "interest on the money you spend", "equivalent to cash in your pocket", or "a reward for patronage."

But all these pluses for the customer don't come without cost to the retailer. Not only does he pay for the stamp program itself, but handling the stamps involves additional operating expenses.

In a recent U. S. Department of Agriculture survey of merchants, the following points were concluded.

1. Approximately 3/4 of the stores reported expenses increased by the use of trading stamps.
2. Less than 10 per cent were able to absorb the added costs through increases in sales volume.





3. Some merchants considered them as effective sales gimmicks.
4. Others denounce them as a poor way to assist food distribution when it comes to moving food from the producer to the consumer.
5. Trading stamps may be financed by a reduction of other promotional schemes—such as advertising, low-price specials, coupons, or cash discounts.
6. On short-run use of stamps, prices might not increase, yet over a long period of time some food costs probably would be increased.
7. In the survey 43.5 per cent of the super markets and superettes used fewer “specials” after beginning stamp plans. About 38 per cent reduced their advertising. One-eighth, however, could not offset the additional costs of trading stamps.
8. Competition is such that merchants are reluctant to increase prices.
9. One retailer in analyzing his stamp costs reported that if these costs were passed on to consumers, a price rise of 4 per cent would be necessary.
10. Some of the supermarkets and superettes reported sales increases from 18 to 21 per cent. Small stores using trading stamps declined 1.8 per cent.
11. Merchants feel that in order to

(Continued on Page 31)

# What's Your 'Fire Potential'?

Every day, on an average, fire strikes 800 homes.  
Try this test and see how fire-safe your home is.

## Housekeeping Hazards

Check  
Yes No

- Do you keep rubbish cleaned out of your storage areas? — —
- Do you get rid of oily polishing rags after using them, or store them in a covered metal can? — —
- Do you keep your oil mop in a metal container or other safe, well-ventilated place? — —
- Is it a family rule that gasoline, benzine or other highly flammable liquids are never used for cleaning clothing, floors or anything else in your home? — —

## Heating And Cooking Hazards

- Is your entire home heating system professionally checked, and cleaned if necessary, every fall? — —
- Are you careful not to let grease accumulate on the burners, or in the oven or broiler, of your stove? — —
- Are walls, floors, ceilings and partitions near boilers, stoves, furnaces and heating pipes protected by non-combustible insulation or ventilated air space? — —
- Have you warned your family never to start fires in stoves, fireplaces, etc., with kerosene or other flammable liquid? — —
- Is there a metal screen in front of every fireplace? — —
- Do you always see to it that towels, curtains and other combustible materials are a safe distance from stoves, heaters and other sources of heat such as light bulbs? — —

## Matches And Careless Smoking Hazards

- Do you keep matches away from heat and out of reach of youngsters? — —
- Do you make certain that all matches, cigarette and cigar butts are out before disposing of them? — —
- Is there a “No Smoking in Bed” rule in your home? — —

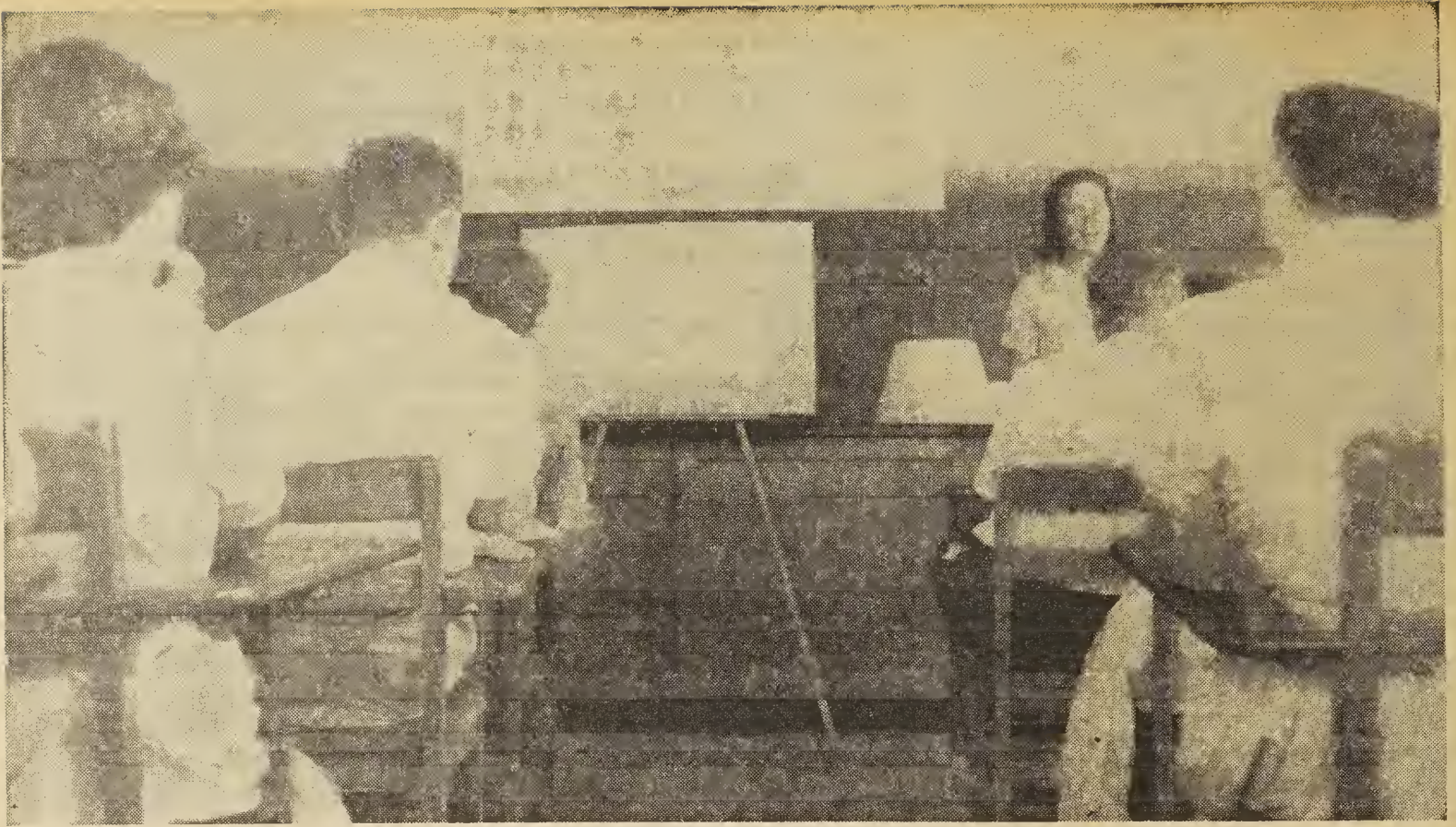
## Electrical Hazards

- Do you allow only qualified electricians to install or extend your electric wiring, and tell your home handyman “hands off” any electrical equipment? — —
- Do all your electric appliances bear the “UL” label of Underwriters’ Laboratories, Inc., which means they have tested for fire and shock safety? — —
- Do you have enough outlets to take care of all your electric appliances? — —
- Have you done away with all “octopus outlets”? — —
- Are your electric irons and all electric cooking appliances equipped with metal stands and heat limit controls? — —
- Have special circuits been provided for heavy-duty appliances such as washing machines, stoves, etc.? — —
- Do you use only 15 amp. fuses in the fuse box for your household lighting circuits? — —
- Are all extension and lamp cords in the open—none strung under rugs, over hooks, through partitions or door openings? — —

## Score

- All “yes’s” —Good for you! If you have a fire, it probably won’t be your fault. Keep up the good work!
- Some “no’s” —You’re crowding your luck. Better go to work on those danger spots today!
- Mostly “no’s”—Tell the fire department to stand by. It’s a wonder your home hasn’t burned already!

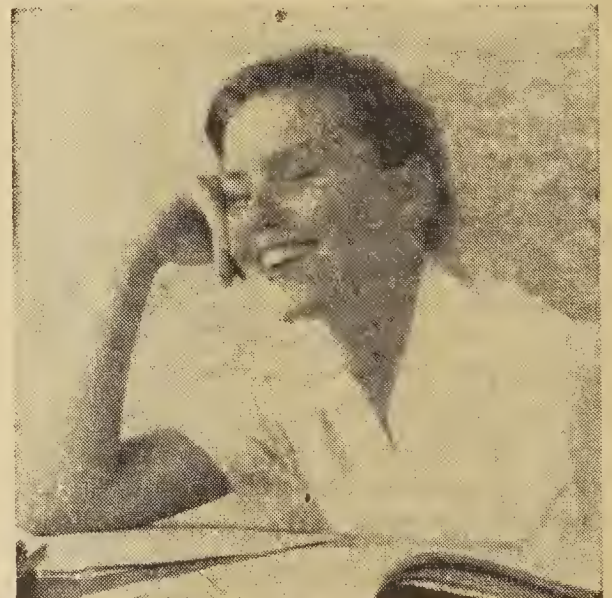




Jane Harris Owen, a member of Randolph EMC, won her audience and the judges at 4-H Week.

# JANE a winner

Cooking or camping, Jane always seems to have a good time



'Did you have more fun this summer or last.'

By J. C. BROWN, JR.



**T**HERE was no doubt about it. Jane was a winner. It was not that she had the girls' 4-H Electric Demonstration Contest sewed up, but that she won her audience so quickly. On a hot day in a crowded classroom at State College, this Moore County 4-H'er with the soft red hair and sparkling eyes was as refreshing as strawberry ice cream—and twice as much fun.

As it turned out, enthusiasm, poise, a convincing demonstration, and in-

telligent answers to the judges' questions, won Jane the contest.

Jane is Jane Harris Owen, 17-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ben Owen of Seagrove, Route 2, and a winner in her own home, as you might suspect from her answer to a question asked by one of the judges.

The day before at 4-H Week, Jane had been chosen for the traditional Dress Revue; modeling a peacock blue cashmere suit she had made, Jane placed sixth in the state contest. Mary Em Lee, one of the electric demon-



stration judges, asked her how she came to pick two such unrelated projects.

Her answer was a winning one: "My clothes project is something just for me—I'm the only one who gets anything out of it. In my electric demonstration, I feel like I'm doing something to help my family and others."

Jane's demonstration *was* a helpful one, too. Imaginatively, she demonstrated why and how to provide good home lighting. It was the fourth year she had entered the contest, but this was the first year that the sponsor (Tarheel Electric Membership Association and the rural electric cooperatives) had backed separate contests for boys and girls.

"Always before," Jane complained, "the boys would come up with something scientific, and they would win, of course."

This has been a winning year for Jane. In addition to the electric demonstration contest and her high ranking in the Dress Revue, she was county health queen. As such, she represented Moore in the State Health Pageant at 4-H Week.

A senior this fall at Elise High School, Robbins, Jane is editor of the school paper, and she's already considering a career in journalism.

"Or maybe I'll be a pediatrician," she said thoughtfully. "Anyway, I'll either go to Queens or W. C., first, I think." Jane has a lot of choices for a career and at 17 just about everything seems attractive. When she thinks about her future, she has a charming habit of doing it out loud, and her mobile face spontaneously responds to the subject—light and gay, or serious.

Jane has spent most of this summer at one camp or another. She went to Camp Monroe, a Presbyterian institution, early in the summer as a camper, and returned later as a counselor; a few weeks ago she went with others from her county to 4-H Camp at Manteo. With tennis and parties around home, she doesn't suffer from lack of entertainment.

Asked if she had more fun this summer or last summer, Jane thought it over:

"In a way I had more fun last summer than this; last year I went to the American Institute of Cooperation meeting and met a lot of people from far away places. But I'd say I've had more fun this summer," she decided. "I've done a lot more things that will enrich my life."

Jane's mother, a sixth-grade teacher

(Continued on Page 21)

## 'It Freed the Slaves'

By BETSY SHIELDS

(Editor's Note: Betsy Shields is a 13-year-old member of Randolph Electric Membership Corporation, and to our way of thinking, a writer of great charm. The essay which follows here may lack something grammatically, but it rang a bell with the judges of Randolph's recent essay contest, which Carolina Farmer helped judge. Betsy's way with words won her first prize of a \$50 bond.)

My community had electric power a long time before I was born, but I know there has been some wonderful changes made. Electric power has taken the hard work out of housekeeping and farming.

One night I was studying history and geography. It was about the one cause of the war between the states, slaves. I asked Daddy who freed the slaves and he said, "Electric power had freed more slaves than Abraham Lincoln ever heard tell of."

We had to bring our drinking water and water for the house from a spring a long ways down in the woods; the path didn't seem so long the first trip in the morning, but it seemed longer every time Mother said, "We need more water."

I think we missed running water more than anything else. What a change it was from turning a tap and having running water for our chickens all the time than having to tote it from a pond a hundred yards or more from our chicken houses. I have never worked so hard in my life, when night finally arrived we were all so tired we didn't care if we couldn't look at television or listen to the radio.

Mother couldn't put off the washing any longer so we had to do the washing out in the yard and heat the water in a big pot like everybody in our community used to have to do. Daddy and Mother would take turns rubbing the clothes on the wash-board then they would twist them to get the water out with all the other work we had to do it took us about all day to finish the clothes. What a change that was from just putting the clothes in the washing machine, putting in the washing powders and turning a button then wait for a short time and take out the clothes washed clean and spun almost dry enough to iron, no heavy lifting at all.

We had to bring our drinking water and water for the house from a spring a long ways down in the woods; the path didn't seem so long the first trip in the morning, but it seemed longer every time Mother said, "We need more water."

My sister and I would never quit wishing and hoping and praying all the way to the spring and back for the power to come on. One day we were half way back from the spring when we heard Mother call Daddy and say, "the power has come on."

We poured our water out and ran as fast as we could. When we got there Mother said, "I thought you children were tired." We had run so fast we couldn't use very much defense.

Daddy said that when he was a boy he and his four brothers, he made the fourth boy, cut and split enough pine trees into stove wood every year to frame a five room house, and that today that many pine trees would pay our electric bill more than twice, so by cooking with electric power we are saving somebody a lot of hard work and saving our pine timber too.

The biggest change electric power has brought to my community is in the people are happier and more prosperous and have more time to go to churches and to other places.

From the "dark age" to today we owe the bigger part of the accomplishment to the "Electric Power" of today.

"Electric Power" will more than likely go on to be more helpful to the home, community, and even the world, in the world more people will have "electric power."



# The Co-op and THE CAVE

*Linville Caverns has everything  
a cave should, including a bottomless pool,  
fish, a romantic legend, and lights*



Guide Mary Lou Carpenter and Lee Hatley, manager of Burke-McDowell EMC, examine an unusual formation.

**N**orth Carolina's rural electric co-operatives have served many unusual enterprises as they extended their lines off the beaten path, and one of the most unusual is the state's only commercially-operated cave.

That, of course, is Linville Caverns, which is lighted by Burke-McDowell Electric Membership Corporation. The cave's operators, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Collins, have no idea how many bulbs they burn deep down in the earth, but their light bill averages \$40 a month, and that will buy a lot of light!

If you've ever made the tiring trip through Mammoth Cave, you'd be delighted with Linville. It has everything a cave should have—grotesque geological formations, bottomless pool, fish, a romantic legend—and it's no more tiring than a walk around the block to see it all. The path that takes the visitor deep under a Blue Ridge mountain is smooth and drops gently.

Along the way you can see rainbow trout that have out-explored man and found a waterway in and out of the cave.

Recently explorers followed the

stream a mile beyond the lighted area and discovered an underground lake.

One of the stops in the guided tour is a pool that has been plumbed to a depth of 250 feet and no bottom found.

Legend has it that Revolutionary soldiers, on their way to the Battle of Kings Mountain, camped in the cave. During the Civil War, it was a refuge for Civil War deserters from both sides, and there's evidence that they made shoes there. A cobbler's bench was discovered in the cave many years ago, and it remained until it deteriorated recently.

The caverns were developed in 1937 by the late Quince Gilkey of Marion. In 1940, a flood destroyed the source of power—a water wheel—and the operation closed. The Collinses reopened it in June, 1941, and used a Kohler plant for power until Burke-McDowell extended its lines into the area.

People from all over the world visit the caverns, and it's easy to see why.

The cave and its pleasant picnic grounds and gift shop are off Highway 221, a short distance from both the Blue Ridge parkway and Marion. Both approaches pass through some of the

*(Continued on Page 32)*



Tourists wait to enter the cave, which stays an even 52 degrees year around.

THE CAROLINA FARMER



# IT'S New it's ELECTRIC

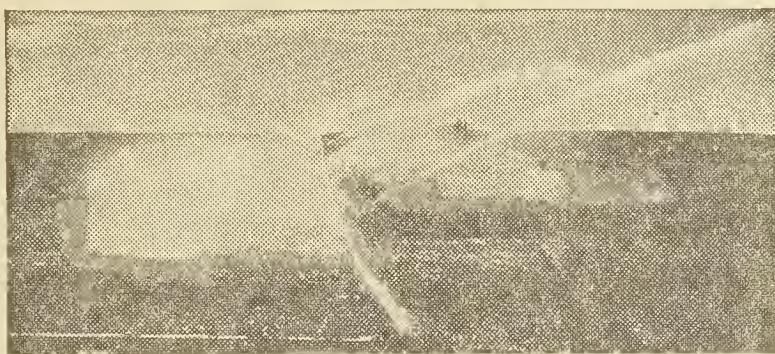


Tired of tripping over extension cords? Thanks to an outfit in Laramie, Wyo., aptly named "Ideas, Inc.," you don't have to. They've come up with the "Electriduct"; its purpose is seen in the above picture. It's available in two forms—one a complete electrical heavy-duty extension cord with a wall plug and cord on one end and a duplex outlet on the other. Equipment on casters rolls easily over it. Approved by National Board of Fire Underwriters. For more information, write: IDEAS, INC., 615 South 2d St. Laramie, Wyoming.



This new direct-driven fan is reported by its manufacturer to deliver a high volume of air on low power requirements, and brings farmers controlled crop drying at low cost. The fan (Model 720) is powered by a 5 hp, single-phase motor, and can handle as much as 50 tons of hay or 3,500 bushels of grain at one time. Write New Holland Machine Co., Box 7, New Holland, Pa.

## INCREASE FARM PROFITS WITH PLANNED IRRIGATION



Here are a few actual results of planned irrigation:

**Cotton**—Up 3 bales per acre in Alabama  
**Dairy**—Up \$99 of milk per acre in Tennessee  
**Corn**—Up 92 bu. per acre in Virginia  
**Tobacco**—Up \$347 per acre in Kentucky  
**Soybeans**—Up 14 bu. per acre in Missouri  
**Wheat**—Up 20 bu. per acre in South Dakota

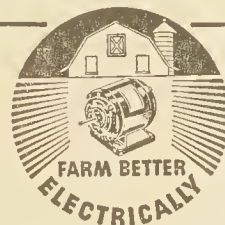


\*TRADEMARK

At no cost to you, Kaiser Aluminum will gladly see that you are provided with engineering assistance for setting up your sprinkler irrigation system . . . and will show you how to make your system last up to twice as long with Kaiser Aluminum Kladlined\* Irrigation Tubing. Write Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Sales, Inc., Farm Irrigation Service, Merchant Products Dept. 8891, 919 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 11, Illinois.

## Kaiser Aluminum

Helping bring you electric power  
for Irrigation—economically—is one  
of the ways Kaiser Wire helps you  
Farm Better Electrically.



## When is your Annual Meeting?

Sept. 7, Davie E.M.C.

Mocksville Masonic Grounds

Sept. 14, Albemarle E.M.C.

Hertford High School

Sept. 14, Blue Ridge E.M.C.

Hudson High School

Oct. 5, Central E.M.C.

Sanford High School Gym



# New '58 FRIGIDAIRE WASHERS RATED No.1

BY U. S. TESTING CO., Inc.

In tests of six leading automatic washers under controlled laboratory conditions by America's largest, most diversified independent testing organization. Reports #29123 (May 2, 1957) and #29123-A (May 10, 1957)

**RATED  
No.1**

## for CLEANEST CLOTHES

Washes Clothes Up To 50% Cleaner

## for LINT REMOVAL

Leaves Less Lint on Clothes Than Washers with Filters that Have to be Cleaned by Hand

## for DRIEST SPIN

Spins More Water Out of Clothes  
—Cuts Drying Costs



EXCLUSIVE

## 3-RING AGITATOR

New Built-in  
**SUDSWATER-SAVER—**  
included without extra cost

**Cut Washday Costs  
Almost in Half!**

**PLUS —**

★ Porcelain Enamel finish, inside and out ★ Sheer Look Styling—looks built in without the usual remodeling costs ★ Washes everything from "delicates" to denims with one setting of the dials ★ Your choice of "Hot," "Warm" or "Cool" Wash; "Warm," "Cool" or "Cold" Rinse; "Normal" or "Small" Load ★ And gives you the greatest savings of hot water, detergent, electricity ★ Plus your choice of four glamorous colors—sold by Frigidaire at the price of white.



Model WCI-58

## NEW! EXCLUSIVE! AUTOMATIC DYEING

Easiest, safest, fastest way known! Automatic fabric dyeing—with one setting of the dials. Simply pour all-purpose dye into exclusive, automatic Bleach and Tint Dispenser, under cap on top of agitator. No boiling or straining; prevents spotting or streaking.

*Get the One  
that's No.1*



# Can you afford a harvester?

they do not have enough acreage to justify one.

Buying a grain harvester is something each farmer must decide for himself. Here are the facts!

Under average conditions with hired labor at 60 cents per hour, it costs about \$2.25 to combine an acre of grain, according to D. G. Harwood, farm management specialist for the N. C. Agricultural Extension Service. This figure is based on a six-foot cutter bar with a power unit.

If custom rates are \$6.50 per acre and depreciation and interest amounts to \$266.50 each year, then 63 acres of grain is the break-even point between owning a combine and hiring the work done on a custom basis.

Under these conditions it's not hard to see that a large grain acreage is needed to justify a combine.

What are your grain harvesting possibilities? This is a question that must be answered before any sound decision can be made.

If you don't have enough acreage of grain you might consider buying a combine jointly with a neighbor. The possibility of doing custom work must also be considered.

The individual farm situation should be analyzed to determine whether it is more economical to purchase a combine or to choose some other alternative. "One of the biggest considerations is the acreage to be harvested," Harwood explained.

However, there are other factors to consider. Although the number of acres of grain to be harvested is the number one question, the risk of weather damage to crops is also important.

The convenience of getting the job done at the proper time may also influence the decision. In some locations farm operators may be unable to get their crops custom harvested. In this case purchase of a combine may be the only solution.

Whatever you do, talk to someone who knows the figures. Do a little figuring on your own before you buy a combine or any other major implement. Find out—Will it pay?

—By HARRY T. DANIEL

North Carolina farmers are constantly faced with questions that may change their entire pattern of living. Many Tar Heel grain producers are trying to decide whether or not to buy a combine for harvesting grain.

Every year a few farmers make the mistake of buying a combine when

## See these FRIGIDAIRE dealers

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The Rowlings Co.  
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# Design your Fences

**F**ENCE building is just about as old as farming. But as farm methods have improved and undergone modernization in recent years, the value of a well-built fence has increased.

Savings in time, labor and money have helped to sell the idea of increased fencing. Research conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture and state agricultural experiment stations, plus the experience of successful farmers and ranchers, have shown good fences to be one of the best paying investments on the modern farm or ranch.

Besides their better-known uses as land barriers and for confining livestock, fences are a necessary part of effective crop rotation, protection of woodlands, and as an aid in controlling soil erosion. What's more, as a result of continued research, specific types of fencing have been developed for practically every farm and ranch use.

Recent studies by a leading Southern producer of farm fencing—United States Steel's Tennessee Coal & Iron Division—pointed up some interesting facts on economical farm management. According to TCI, the key to making farm fences a paying proposition is planning. As they explain it, no two farms are alike, and there is no standardized method for field arrangement. Hence, the trick to making fences serve as

tools of production on farm or ranch is knowing where to erect them and what type of fence to put up. They reason that the best way to learn this is to draw a complete map of the farm or ranch.

Drawing a fence plan, showing the size and location of fields, gates, lanes and buildings, will indicate where the best chances are for improving field layout to cut operating costs. This doesn't mean, of course, that all improvements must be made at one time. But it does make it possible to build new fences or repair old ones to the best advantage, so that eventually efficient field arrangement can be accomplished.

For economical arrangement, a modern farm or ranch should have:

1. a minimum number of small fields (small fields waste acreage and require more fencing materials per acre),
2. more long fields to accommodate modern farm machinery,
3. good planning for crop rotation,
4. good planning for effective livestock and poultry management.

Oftentimes special problems come up. Ditches, creeks, or irregular boundary lines may make a simple rectangular arrangement impossible. In such cases, a county agent, soil conservation service farm adviser, or voca-

tional agricultural instructor can give a good helping hand in finding an answer to these problems.

After field layout has been planned, the next step is selection of materials.

Practically all fencing erected these days on farm or ranch is either woven wire or barbed wire. These types have proved economical, being low in cost, relatively easy and inexpensive to erect, and durable.

Features to look for in choosing the right type of wire fence for a particular use are the spacing on line and stay wires, height of the fence, style of fence, and the gauge of the fence wire.

Line and stay wire spacing is usually of standard dimensions for particular types of fence. For example, a high-quality brand of hog and cattle fencing of a particular weight, 40 inches in height, would contain 12 horizontal wires, spaced vertically from two inches at the bottom to six inches at the top. Stay wires for this type of fence would normally be six inches apart. A shorter fence would contain fewer horizontal wires, and a taller one a greater number. Other types of fencing may feature stay wires spaced 12 inches apart, which is also a standard spacing.

Fence wire gauge is important in livestock fencing. Top and bottom wires of this type should be of sturdy gauge—usually No. 10—while inter-



Ask the advice of your county agent in planning locations of corner, end, and gate posts, which are being staked out here. Bulldozer cleared way for fence line.



Fencing calls for these tools: (l-r) stretcher, digger, shovel, saw, hatchet, splicer, sledge, steel post driver cap, level, cutters, rule, pliers, hammer.



*It may take years  
to complete it, but by all means  
begin with a good plan*



mediary and stay wires should be of No. 12½ gauge.

Another important item in selecting fence materials is choosing fence posts, for the lifetime of the fence is only as long as the service life of its posts. Two varieties — steel and pressure-creosoted wood posts—give longest life and, in the long run, prove most economical.

The most durable of the two is the steel post. For most farm fence uses, it is the easiest to erect and will serve for the lifetime of the fence wire.

Initial cost of pressure-creosoted posts is slightly more than untreated wood posts. But over an extended period, cost of pressure-creosoted posts may average out to as little as one-third that of untreated wood.

In using pressure-creosoted wood posts, a third item to be considered is suitable staples for wire fastening. There are two types: the standard two-legged staple and a newly-developed "fishhook" staple, with one short leg and a long leg with deformed design to give it holding power in creosoted posts.

The standard staple is generally available in lengths ranging from 7/8 of an inch to 1 3/4 inches. The longest length is recommended for use in pressure-creosoted posts.

The new "fishhook" design has a number of advantages over the standard staple for general use, and is more economical for farm fencing. The count per pound is as much as one-third more per pound than with standard staples.

Choosing the right materials is important, but probably the best assurance of long service from a farm fence

is care in erecting it. A few extra hours spent when a fence is first installed may wholly eliminate the need for repairs for years and years afterward.

The erection job must be done with the right tools. Normally, they consist of a fence stretcher, claw hammer, pliers, wire cutters, rule, level, splicing tool, post hole diggers, steel post driver, spade, saw, hatchet, and a sledge or maul. A mechanized post hole digger and pile driver will considerably speed the job, especially where a large fencing job is to be undertaken.

A good clearing job in the beginning makes it easier to keep the fence line clear and provides room to work while the erection job is going on. The best and speediest method for clearing a fence line is the use of a farm tractor or bulldozer. With it a wide path may be cleared of all obstacles, at the same time smoothing off general irregularities in the contour of the ground.

If, after the fence lane is cleared, it is plowed and planted in clover, it will not only provide convenient access for fence maintenance and inspection, but also an effective winter fire break.

To establish the fence line after clearing, stakes should be driven at locations of all corner, end and gate posts. The distance of end posts from corner posts or each other will depend, of course, on the ground contour. The corner, end and gate posts should be set and braced as solidly as possible. If they give way, the entire fence must be restretched and rebuilt.

Another factor to keep in mind at this stage of construction is that, in

most instances, gates should be placed in a corner location. This feature saves time and manpower when cattle are being driven in and out of the enclosed area.

If steel posts are used, the best corner and end posts are painted steel angles and braces, set in concrete. Using pressure-creosoted posts, horizontal braces should be installed at corner post assemblies. Horizontal braces require less material than diagonal braces, do not need to be beveled to fit notches in posts, and have no contact with the ground to start rot.

Steel line posts should be set about two feet in the ground with studs or locking edges toward the fence side. A steel post driver should be used to protect the posts from blows of a sledge or maul. Each post should be driven to two to three inches above its final position.

When line posts have been installed, placement of the fence should begin at an end or corner post. The fence may be secured to an end or corner post by wrapping ends of each line wire to the post, so that stay wires are parallel to the post. The fence is then unrolled and placed along the fence line.

To stretch fence after it has been placed, a dummy wood or steel post may be set in the ground about six feet beyond an end post, with a sturdy horizontal brace placed between the two posts. When a wire stretcher is attached and the fence shaken loose, stretch can be applied slowly and uniformly. Woven fence should be stretched until tension curves are reduced to about one-half their original depth.



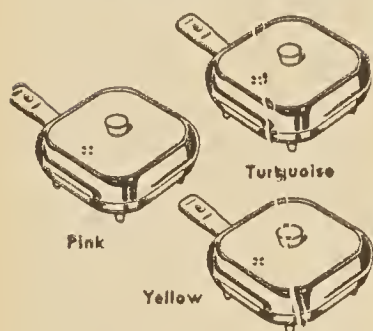
# Sunbeam gives you

## Controlled **EVEN** Heat

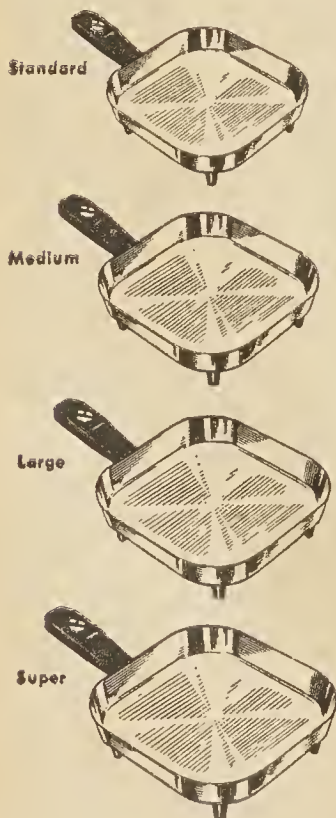
### for better Electrical Cooking



**ONLY**  
**Sunbeam**  
offers a choice  
of 3 colors



Choice of 4 Sizes



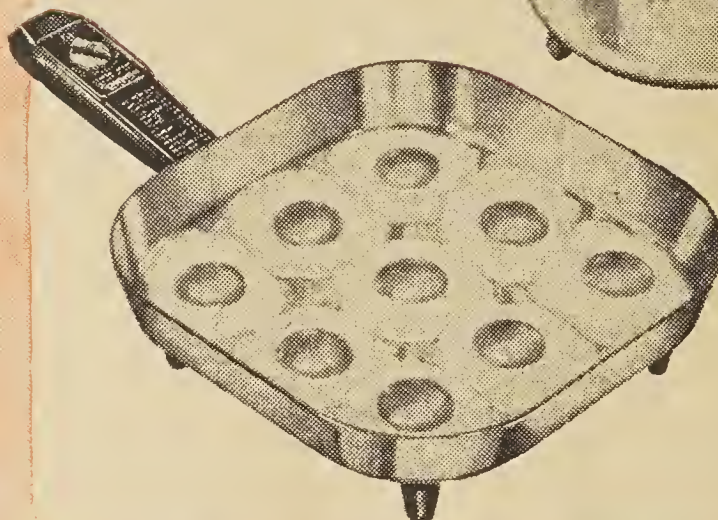
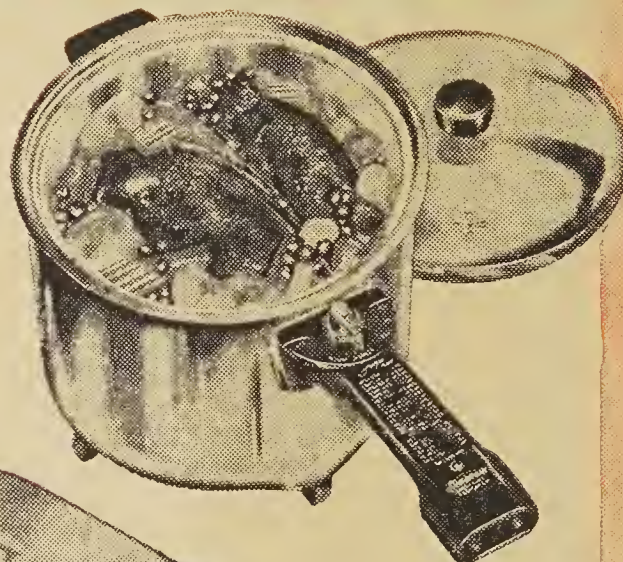
## Sunbeam

AUTOMATIC

### SAUCEPAN

AND DEEP FRYER

Has Easy-to-Set Temperature Control Dial, Also Easy-to-See Cook Guide that gives correct temperature and cooking time.



## Sunbeam

AUTOMATIC

### FRYPAN

Has Easy-to-Set Temperature Control Dial, Also Easy-to-See Fryguide that gives recommended temperatures.

Enjoy perfect meal making with the perfect Controlled Even Heat cooking companions: Sunbeam Automatic Frypan and Sunbeam Automatic Saucepan. The Sunbeam Automatic Frypan fries, bakes, stews, pan broils, makes "delicious omelets, french toast, and heats "frozen dinners," always with perfect results. Its square shape gives you 20% more cooking area. The amazing new Sunbeam Electric Saucepan, with Simmer-Safe controlled heat, is a perfect companion to the Sunbeam Automatic

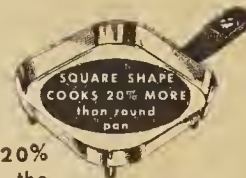
Frypan. Combines seven utensils in one—completely replaces ordinary saucepan, deep fryer, double boiler, dutch oven, corn popper, chafing dish, and bun warmer. Has the most accurate thermostatic control ever developed for a utensil of this kind. Available in 3 and 5 quart sizes complete with cover. For easier meal making with perfect results, be sure you get the perfect Controlled Even Heat companions—the Sunbeam Automatic Frypan and the Sunbeam Automatic Saucepan.



**NO MORE POT WATCHING.** No more boil overs like this. Food can be cooked and kept at just the right temperature because of Sunbeam Exclusive Simmer-Safe Controlled Even Heat.



**SQUARE SHAPE COOKS 20% MORE.** Bacon will lie flat in the pan—cooks flat too because of Sunbeam's Controlled Even Heat. No curling or burning.



Look for the **MARK OF QUALITY**

**Sunbeam**  
THE BEST ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES MADE

Famous for Ironmaster, Mixmaster, Percolator, etc.

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## Gone is the Hen

(Continued from Page 7)

ture picked up in the rising air is vented out of the hover through controlled ventilation ports. The moisture from drying droppings is the only moisture involved in brooding with this type of brooder so there is no appreciable amount of moisture put into the outside air. The combustion process of gas and oil brooders releases a great deal of moisture into the air. So great is the moisture content of the air, that it will condense on the brooder house walls and ceilings, creating a damp condition that may cause respiratory trouble in the birds.

The only foreseeable disadvantage of the *underheat* brooder is in maintenance cost. The factory-made unit uses a mat constructed out of masonite. If it is allowed to get too damp during the latter stages of brooding, some cracking and warping may result. This is not dangerous since the heating element is en-

closed in a waterproof insulation but it may shorten the life of the mat.

Several poultrymen in the Surry-Yadkin EMC, French Broad EMC, and Blue Ridge EMC areas are using home-made underheat brooders with a watertight floor and have no trouble with cracking or warping. The results on these home-made units have been comparable to those already given on the factory-built units.

Add ease of operation (only one thermostatic control for each 500-chick or 1,000-chick brooder) to the low cost of operation and the fact that more satisfactory results are achieved, and the answer is that electric brooding is the most economical, most efficient method of brooding chicks in operation today.

For further information, write to: Agricultural Engineer, *The Carolina Farmer*, P. O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C.



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### Soon

Carolina Farmer has gone to the farms of three other North Carolina 4-H'ers—all of them winners of the 4-H Electric Demonstration Contests sponsored by Tarheel Electric Membership Association—and will carry stories on them in future issues.

They are Dever Allen, a serious young fellow of Cleveland County, who has some interesting observations on farm youth; and Edgar Allen Johnson and Joe Haywood Thomas, Negro 4-H'ers of Rockingham County, who have some thoughts on baseball.

### Jane—A Winner

(Continued from Page 13)

at Robbins Elementary School, added, "Jane *always* has a good time."

She seems like a girl who enjoys every moment of her life, but it's not all for the sake of a good time. She is secretary of her church Sunday School, plays the piano for her department, and is president of the Senior High Fellowship of Fayetteville Presbytery, a district office.

She has a 4-H freezing project and does all of the family's home freezing, and some of the cooking, much of it in pottery her father has made. He's the potter at Jugtown.

Jane's looking forward to school this fall. Last year she was in the Junior Class play, and she feels the experience she's had in giving her 4-H demonstration will help her out in the dramatic arts. And, as a junior, she was "a 'first string benchwarmer' on the basketball team. Maybe this year—" she muses hopefully.

Whether she wins a place on the team or not, Jane will still be a winner.



"Take the big one, son, remember yore from Texas". . . .



Windrow harvesting takes two trips through field. One man can do first job with digger-shaker-windrower.



# IT TAKES ONLY TWO TO PICK PEANUTS

By JOE HANCOCK

**L**abor and time — big words in Tar Heel agriculture — have been slashed to a bare minimum in a new peanut harvesting method now being recommended in North Carolina by agricultural engineering researchers at N. C. State College.

The new method can be handled by as few as two men. Called "windrow" harvesting, it was first developed in the larger peanut producing states. State College engineers adapted the principles to North Carolina conditions with amazing results.

According to Agricultural Engineer William T. Mills, two men can harvest an acre of peanuts in a total of four hours. This includes digging, shaking, windrowing, combining, filling and emptying curing bins. Combining alone can be done by two men at the rate of one hour per acre, he says.

"Windrow harvesting cuts from six to 10 men out of the harvesting process and 22 hours off the time needed to get an acre of nuts out of the field, a big saving to growers in North Carolina where time and labor are at a premium," Mills declares.

The college engineer says that three pieces of field machinery in addition to drying facilities are needed in windrow harvesting: a tractor, digger-



On the second trip two men are needed. One drives tractor, other stands on windrow combine to bag nuts. New harvesting method saves 22 hours per acre.

shaker-windrower and a windrow combine.

Cost of harvest equipment will vary from \$3,600 to \$7,600, depending on whether or not the farmer already owns storage bins and a drier. The same equipment used to dry corn, soybeans and small grain can be used to cure peanuts, Mills says.

"While windrow harvesting requires a high initial investment, farmers who have more than 25 acres can adopt this new method profitably," Mills points out.

Two trips through the field are necessary in windrow harvesting. "On the first trip," Mills says, "the plants

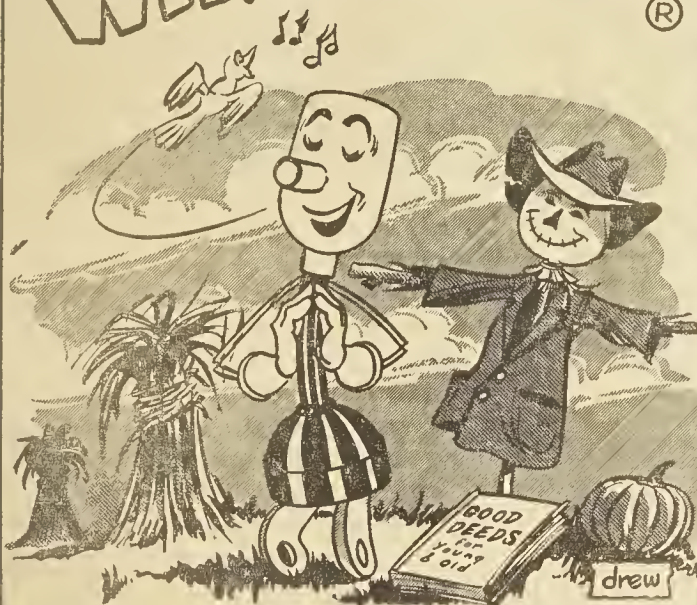
are dug, the dirt shaken out and the plants placed in the windrow. This operation is done with a tractor and a digger-shaker-windrow and one man to drive the tractor.

"The second trip of picking the nuts from the vine is carried out after the plants have remained in the windrow long enough to reduce moisture content below 25 per cent. A tractor and a windrow combine with a tractor driver and a sacker are all that is needed for this operation. The peanuts are then carried to the curing bins.

"Care should be taken during long, rainy periods if the windrows are on  
(Continued on Page 32)

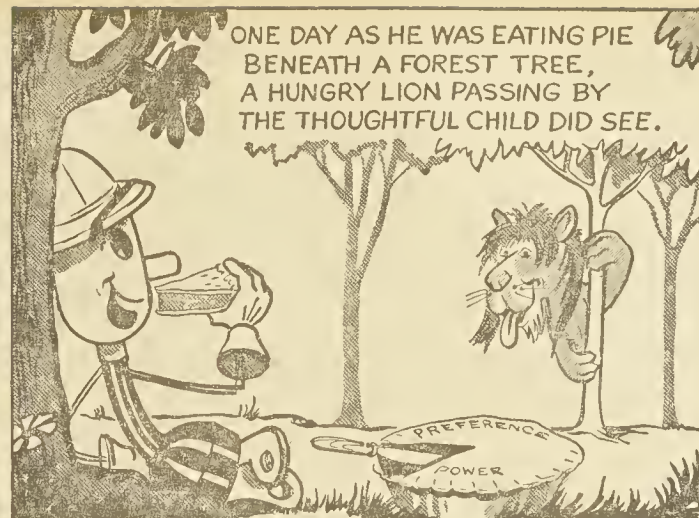


# WILLIE WIREDHAND®



DEAR WILLIE WAS A THOUGHTFUL CHILD WHO ACTED AS HE SHOULD. GENTLE-HEARTED, MEEK AND MILD AND FULL OF IMPULSE GOOD.

WITH GRATEFUL ACKNOWLEDGMENT TO MR. HANK ALDERMAN EDITOR OF THE "NORTHWEST RURALITE," PORTLAND, OREGON

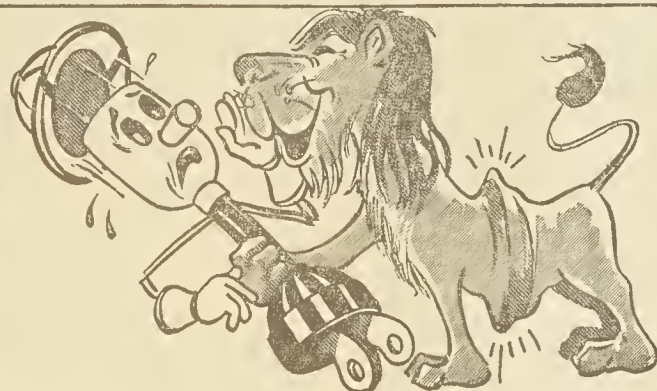


ONE DAY AS HE WAS EATING PIE BENEATH A FOREST TREE, A HUNGRY LION PASSING BY THE THOUGHTFUL CHILD DID SEE.

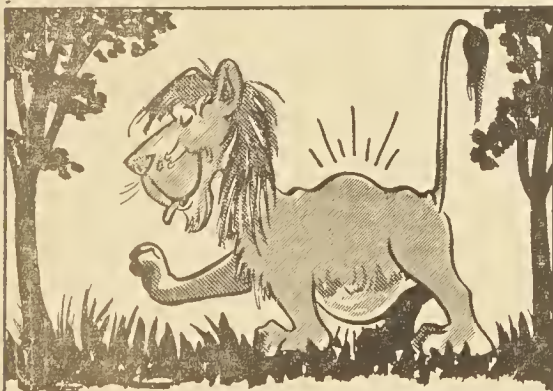
"DEAR WILLIE, I AM HUNGAREE", QUOTH THE LION WITH PITEOUS SIGH, "PRAY BE SO GOOD AS GIVE TO ME A MORSEL OF YOUR PIE".



"I'M VERY GLAD YOU TOLD ME SO", DEAR WILLIE SAID, WELL PLEASED... "TWILL BE ENOUGH FOR ME TO KNOW YOUR HUNGER IS APPEASED".



THE LION ATE DEAR WILLIE'S PIE WITH ALL POLITENESS DUE. THEN PAUSING WITH A GRATEFUL SIGH, HE ATE DEAR WILLIE TOO!



THEN RISING WITH A THANKFUL ROAR, HE SAUNTERED O'ER THE PLAIN... A BETTER, STRONGER LION FOR DEAR WILLIE'S DEED HUMANE.

THIS STORY BEARS A MORAL SWEET THAT ALL WHO READ MAY FIND: BE COURTEOUS TO ALL YOU MEET... TO ANIMALS, BE KIND.

JUST A FUNNY POEM, FOLKS! NO ONE WOULD TRY TO SWALLOW ME! WOULD THEY?





● What does it mean to have plenty of running water under pressure, available at the turn of a faucet wherever it is needed in the home or around the farm?

The answer is—the difference between living with all the modern conveniences every family wants and merely existing—counting time in terms of the number of trips to and from the well to meet daily water needs.

No one with connection to a rural power line need put up with the back-breaking and time-wasting chore of water hauling. Electricity makes water flow, and the cost is only a few cents a day to run the pump.

On the other hand, here's what it adds up to when water is hauled by hand.

A recent study of 108 typical farms disclosed that prior to the installation of water systems, 773 hours a year per farm were required to haul and distribute water.

Total average weight of the water

Moreover, the excessive cost is a constant drain on profits. There is little reason today for lacking running water on the farm, with abundant sources of easy credit available for financing this basic improvement.

Running water benefits every member of the farm family. First of all, health is better. Soap and water are one of the most effective germ-chasing combinations known. Frequent washing of the hands and face cuts down the incidence of infection and the passing of contagious diseases from one person to another. And with running water under pressure, it is much easier to keep the environment clean and sanitary.

In the home, running water brings the dream of a modern kitchen and bathroom to reality. The farm homemaker can for the first time enjoy the conveniences of equipment like the automatic clothes washer, dishwasher, food waste disposer under the sink, a water heater and a water softener.

Around the farm itself, running water is needed in just about every operation imaginable, as well as for better livestock, pork and poultry production.

Take dairy production. Experiments have shown that by providing water for milk cows with automatic drinking cups so that they may drink whenever they wish, milk yield will increase  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 per cent per cow on the average over a twice daily watering schedule, and 6 to 11 per cent over watering once a day.

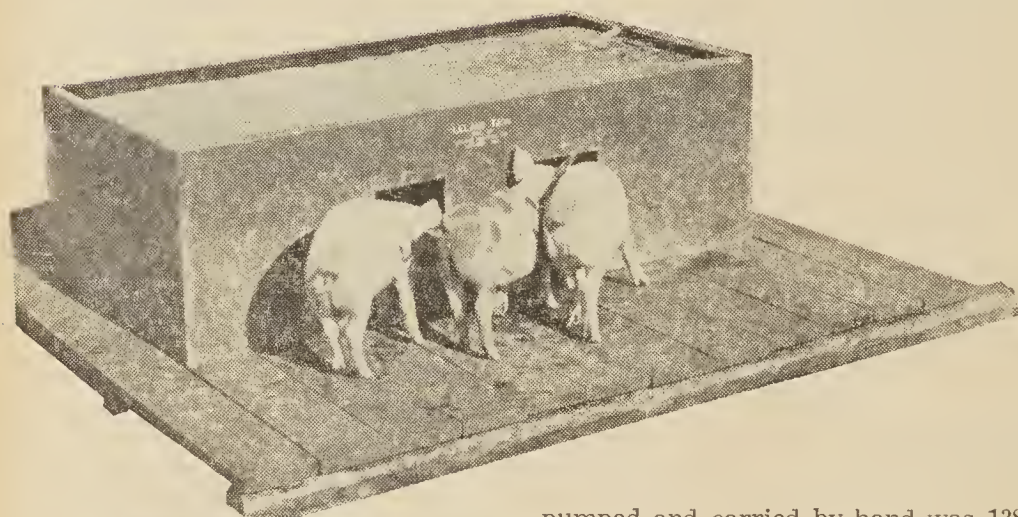
This bears out a basic truth, that no matter how much feed a farm animal consumes, growth and production are limited unless sufficient drinking water is provided, too.

Milk is a highly perishable commodity, unless it is handled properly to protect its purity between the farm and the ultimate consumer. Lots of water, hot and cold, is needed on the dairy farm, to keep milk utensils spotlessly clean. Again, it is important for the milker to be able to wash his hands with soap in running water before milking each cow.

Insufficient water for laying hens will result in drastic limitation of production. In a recent experiment, hens kept at a temperature of 68 degrees, but deprived of water for 36 hours, dropped from 70 per cent to a mere 6 per cent production. When the period without water was extended to 72 hours, there was a 25 per cent mortality rate and 93 per cent of the survivors immediately went into a molt.

Running water under pressure is a  
(Continued on Page 32)

# WATER



# PAYS

pumped and carried by hand was 138.8 tons (33,304 gallons) a year. About 60 per cent of the water went to livestock, 40 per cent for uses in the home.

Whatever price you put on the labor and time of a water hauler, it's too much, compared to the rock-bottom economy of pumping water electrically wherever needed.

While farm hands are not paid on an hourly basis as a rule, suppose, just for the sake of argument, that a water hauler's pay is figured at \$1 an hour.

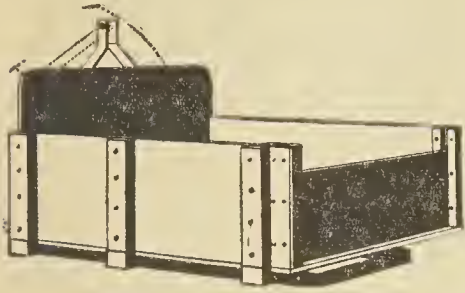
This makes the cost of a year's supply \$773 in the example cited.

Contrast this with the cost of an electric water system—a few cents per kilowatt hour of power to pump 1,000 gallons of water. This is enough to meet daily needs on many farms. The monthly cost of pumping water will be under a dollar, the yearly cost under \$12.

Time spent in hauling water is time taken away from the business of making money in farming.



## Made ON THE FARM



"A lot better than a wheelbarrow," is the way Larry Deccio of Route 2, Walla Walla, Washington, conservatively describes this tractor carryall. It won him an award in a national welding contest for farm high school boys.

The carryall is 4 feet long and 4 feet wide, with backboard 2 feet high. Built with a welded steel frame, it's strong enough to carry almost anything that will fit on it.

The bell-shaped suspension frame, attached to the tractor by three hitch pins, is made of 3" by 1/2" flat stock, cut and bent to shape. A 2 1/2" piece of this flat stock welded to the uprights at the neck of the bell holds it firmly together at the top tractor pin suspension point.

Two 2" channel irons, running the long way of the carryall, make up the floor support frame. They are welded to the bell-shaped suspension frame—this stress point being reinforced by diagonals of 1" pieces of heavy flat stock welded between floor frame and suspension frame.

Angle iron, 1" by 1" by 1/8", is used for the uprights bracing the backboard. They are welded to the suspension frame to give the carryall further rigidity and strength.

Three wood 2 by 4's are bolted crosswise on the floor frame and 1" plank is then bolted on these, longwise, for the bed. Stakes for the sides are 2 by 4's. They fit into metal stake pockets of 3" by 1/8" flat stock bent and fastened on to the 2 by 4 crosspieces in the bed of the carryall.

You can get working drawings and a complete list of materials for this carryall by sending 10c with your name and address to: *Carolina Farmer*, Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C.

## CF x 135,000 plus Kwh equals **SALES**

Want to sell electric farm chore equipment or home appliances? Then hire *Carolina Farmer* as your salesman. Every month he calls on 135,000 rural Tar Heel families, every last one of them a potential buyer of electrical merchandise. Rates on Request to Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C.

## MORE WATER EVERYWHERE

# Rapidayton

Meets FHA  
Requirements

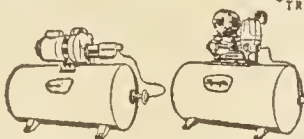
### WATER SYSTEMS

For More Profitable  
Farming

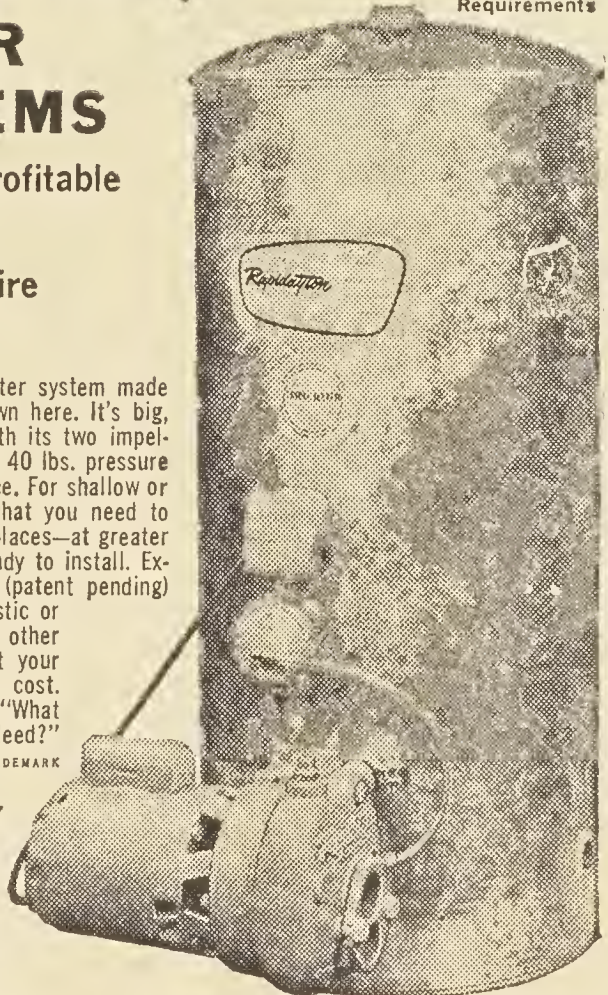
For Better Fire  
Protection

The finest complete farm water system made is the Rapidayton Twin\*, shown here. It's big, powerful, and dependable. With its two impellers, it pumps full capacity at 40 lbs. pressure—better than city water service. For shallow or deep wells to 150 ft. Just what you need to give you more water in more places—at greater pressure. Fully assembled, ready to install. Exclusive Quick-Connect flange (patent pending) for easy installation with plastic or steel pipe. See the Twin, and other Rapidayton water systems, at your dealer's. Surprisingly low in cost. Write direct to us for booklet, "What Kind of Water Pump Do You Need?"

\*TRADEMARK



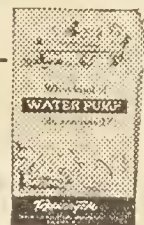
Rapidayton also makes horizontal tank systems, both reciprocating and jet models.



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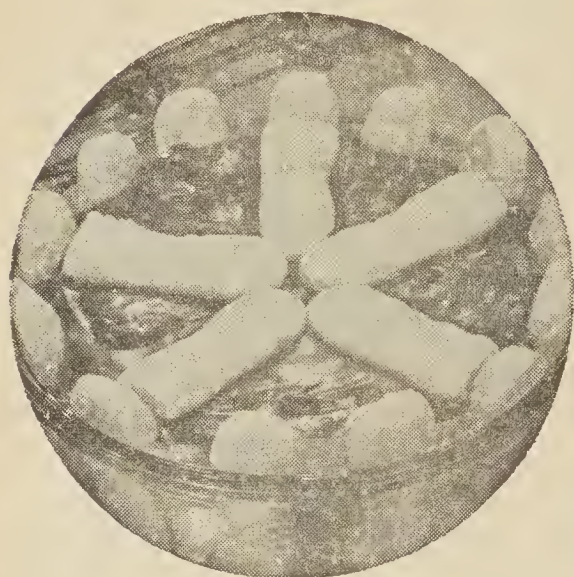
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# *The Carolina Homemaker*

EDITED BY REBEKAH RIVERS



Chocolate Icebox Cake



Double Chocolate Torte



Blackbottom Pie

## *Show-off Desserts*

Creative cooking is fun — and satisfying — especially when your creation is a luscious, show-off chocolate dessert which quite obviously is a product of your own kitchen and not the local grocery store.

These are desserts to serve with pride at family celebrations or as delicious company fare. Each one is rich with America's favorite flavor — chocolate — and each will help build your reputation as a creative cook.

The walnut garnished pie is made with a creamy chocolate filling in a crunchy walnut crumb crust. Coffee-flavored whipped cream makes the decorative topping. For the party-wise torte, eight thin layers of chocolate cake are put together and frosted with a rich frosting. And the refrigerator dessert is a smooth combination of chocolate cream and lady fingers, which you can make the day before you plan to serve it.

Recipes follow on next page.



## COFFEE-TOPPED BLACK BOTTOM PIE

- 1 tablespoon unflavored gelatin
- $\frac{3}{4}$  cup sugar
- $\frac{1}{8}$  teaspoon salt
- 1 egg yolk, slightly beaten
- $\frac{3}{4}$  cup milk
- 3 squares unsweetened chocolate
- 1 cup evaporated milk (To whip, pour cup into freezing tray. Chill about  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour. Pour into a cold bowl and whip rapidly with cold beater until milk is very stiff.)
- 1 teaspoon vanilla
- 1 baked 8-inch Walnut Crumb Crust, cooled
- Coffee Whipped Cream

Mix gelatin, sugar and salt in top of double boiler. Combine egg yolk and milk and add to gelatin mixture. All chocolate. Cook over boiling water until chocolate is melted, stirring occasionally. Remove from heat. Beat with egg beater until mixture is smooth and blended. Chill until thickened. Fold in whipped evaporated milk and vanilla. Pile into baked crumb crust. Chill. Arrange spoonfuls of Coffee Whipped Cream on top of chilled pie in shape of wheel spokes. Place a walnut half at outer end of each spoke.

## WALNUT CRUMB CRUST

Combine  $1\frac{1}{4}$  cups fine vanilla wafer crumbs,  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup chopped walnuts, and 2 tablespoons sugar. Add  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup melted butter and mix well. Press firmly on bottom and sides of 8-inch pie pan. Bake in moderate oven (375 degrees) 5 to 8 minutes. Cool before filling.

## COFFEE WHIPPED CREAM

Combine  $\frac{3}{4}$  cup heavy cream, 1 tablespoon sugar, and 2 teaspoons instant coffee in chilled bowl. Beat until cream holds its shape. (Do not overbeat.)

## DOUBLE CHOCOLATE TORTE

- $\frac{3}{4}$  cup sifted cake flour
- $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon double-acting baking powder
- $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon salt
- 2 or  $2\frac{1}{2}$  squares unsweetened chocolate
- 5 eggs, unbeaten (at room temperature)
- $\frac{3}{4}$  cup sugar
- $\frac{1}{4}$  cup cold water
- $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon soda
- 2 tablespoons sugar

Measure sifted flour, add baking powder and salt and sift again. Melt chocolate over hot water. Beat eggs in large mixing bowl until thick and light in color. Add  $\frac{3}{4}$  cup sugar gradually, 1 tablespoon at a time, beating after each addition. Add flour mixture all at once, and blend in with a wire whip, wooden spoon, or spatula.

Remove chocolate from hot water and immediately add cold water, soda, and 2 tablespoons sugar. Stir until thick and smooth. Then stir quickly into batter. Pour into a  $15\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ -inch pan which has been greased, lined on the bottom with waxed paper, and again greased. Bake in moderate oven 18 to 20 minutes.

Meanwhile, sprinkle confectioner's sugar on a clean towel. When cake is baked, turn immediately upside down on sugared towel. Remove waxed paper. Cool. Then cut in four equal parts, and split each quarter through the middle, making 8 thin layers.

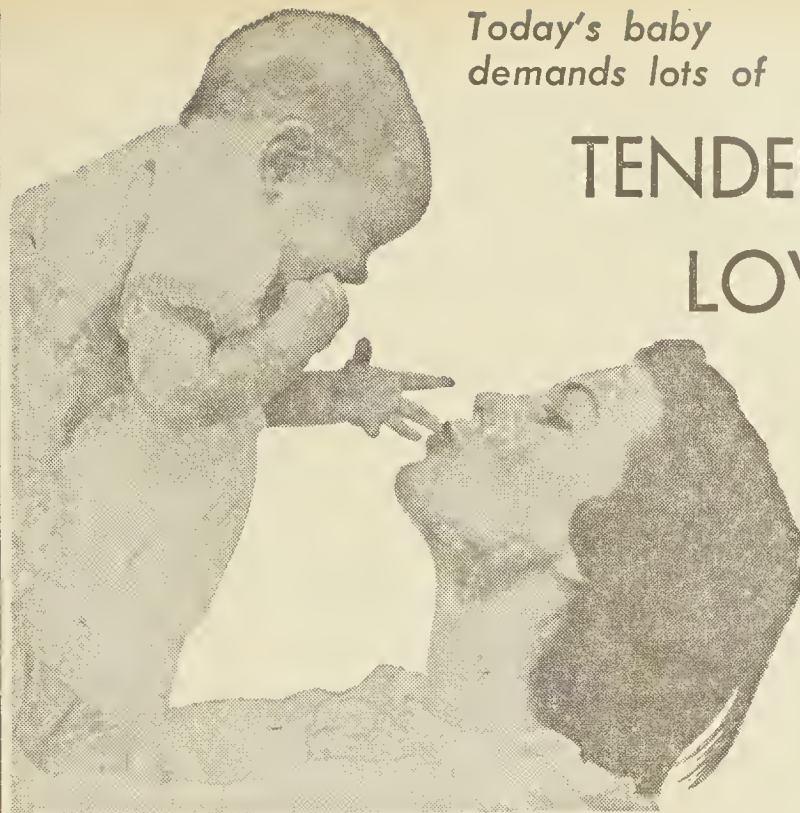
Put layers together with Super-Luscious Chocolate Frosting, using about  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup frosting between each layer. Cover top and sides of torte with remaining frosting. Chill several hours. Makes 12 servings.

## SUPER-LUSCIOUS CHOCOLATE FROSTING

Melt 4 squares unsweetened chocolate and  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup butter together. Add  $4\frac{1}{2}$  cups confectioner's sugar,  $1\frac{1}{3}$  cup milk, 2 unbeaten egg whites and 1 teaspoon vanilla. Mix well. Place in bowl of ice and water and beat with egg beater until of right consistency to spread. Makes about 3 cups frosting, or enough to frost between layers and over top and sides of an 8-layer torte.

Today's baby  
demands lots of

# TENDER LOVING CARE



How much sleep does your baby need? How often should you feed him? What should you do when he cries?

Strangely enough, despite all the information about infant development available today, the modern mother is not as sure of the answers to common questions like these as was the mother of thirty years ago when it was thought that babies should be conditioned to the regular eating and sleeping habits demanded by authorities.

Today mothers have learned that every baby is an individual with individual needs. No longer do they believe that he should be ignored when he cries in order to develop the good habit of not crying. They take more time to know their child and find out how to handle the special problems of his physical and emotional care.

Because a mother must discover for herself the method of raising her child best suited to him, the job of being a

parent is more challenging today than ever before.

The modern mother is not left to her own guess work in bringing up her children. She knows that in some respects babies are alike. Scientific research has shown that babies follow a fairly regular pattern in growth and accomplishment (according to their personal timetables); they all enjoy love and comfort and physical satisfaction; they all resent being either held back or pushed ahead in their natural development.

Through practice, mothers learn the safest way to lift and hold a baby for his bath, the easiest way to dress him, making up a crib and preparing formula, but today's emphasis is placed not only on physical care but on the love a baby needs. It is common professional knowledge that TLC (Tender Loving Care) is vital to a baby's growth. For example, many babies who did not develop properly in orphanages, despite good physical care, improved in physical and personality development when moved to a good foster home.

There is a solid foundation for individualized caring for babies. Irregular feeding schedules are justified because doctors have found that infants' stomachs differ not only in size, but also in the length of time they take to become empty.

The "self-demand" feeding we hear about today is simply a system of accommodating feedings to the baby's hunger, instead of trying the impossible trick of adjusting the baby's hunger to fit a schedule. When your baby is able to take more food at a time at

(Continued on Page 32)

## CHOCOLATE ICEBOX CAKE

- 4 squares unsweetened chocolate
- $\frac{1}{2}$  cup sugar
- dash salt
- $\frac{1}{4}$  cup hot water
- 4 egg yolks
- 1 teaspoon vanilla
- 4 egg whites, stiffly beaten
- 1 cup cream, whipped
- $\frac{1}{2}$  cup finely cut walnut meats, if desired
- $1\frac{1}{2}$  dozen (36 split) ladyfingers

Melt chocolate in top of double boiler. Add sugar, salt and water, stirring until sugar is dissolved and mixture blended. Remove from boiling water; add egg yolks, one at a time, beating thoroughly after each. Place over boiling water and cook 2 minutes, or until thickened, stirring constantly. Add vanilla and fold into egg whites. Chill. Fold in whipped cream and nuts.

Line bottom and sides of glass serving dish with waxed paper. Arrange ladyfingers on sides of dish. Turn chocolate mixture into dish and place remaining ladyfingers on top. Chill 12 to 24 hours in refrigerator. Makes 8 servings.



# Back-To-School Togs



9183. Princess lines of this smart little dress are carried out in the button-front jacket. Printed Pattern in Misses' Sizes 10-20. Size 16 dress takes  $4\frac{1}{2}$  yards. 35-inch fabric; bolero,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  yards.

9183  
SIZES  
10-20



4673. Slimming 8-gore skirt for the larger figure. Easy sewing with our Printed Pattern. Women's Waist Sizes 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 41, 43, 46 inches. Size 30 takes  $3\frac{1}{2}$  yards 35-inch.

9213  
SIZES  
12-46

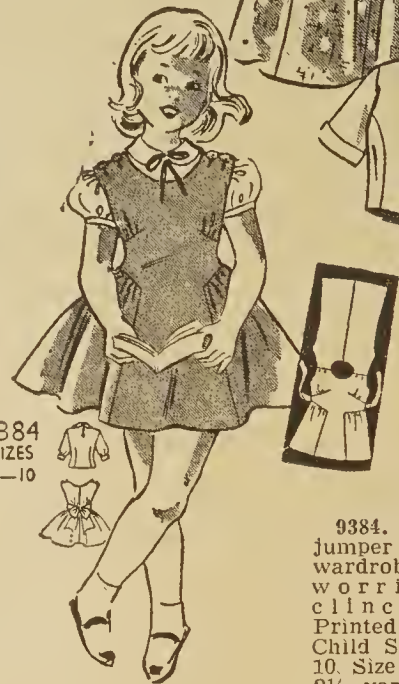


9213. Ideal all-around dress for any season. Make it casual or dressy according to fabric. Printed Pattern in Misses' Sizes 12-20; Women's Sizes 40-46. Size 18 takes 5 yards 39-inch.

4673  
WAIST  
30"-46"



9384  
SIZES  
2-10



9384. Pert little jumper for her school wardrobe. No fitting worries; waistline clinched by sash. Printed Pattern in Child Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10. Size 6 jumper takes  $2\frac{1}{4}$  yards 35-inch nap fabric; blouse  $1\frac{1}{4}$  yards 35-inch fabric.

## NEEDLECRAFT PATTERNS

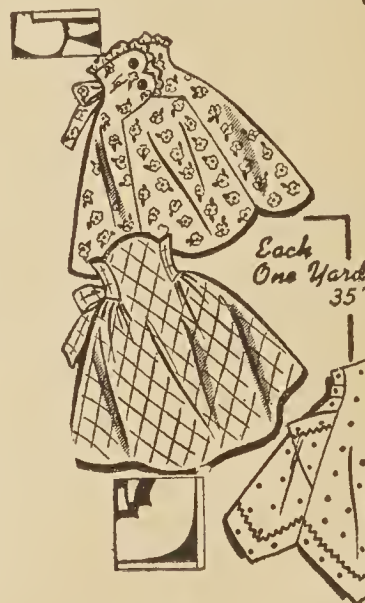


631



620

631. He's a doll; he's a 'jama bag to hide the kiddies P. J.'s! Youngsters pop them into slit in Humpty Dumpty's back. Pattern contains transfer, directions. 620. Lovely crocheted center-piece. The swirling tulip design is beautifully set off by simply picot crochet. Directions for 20-inch centerpiece in No. 30 cotton. Larger in string.



Each  
One Yard  
35"

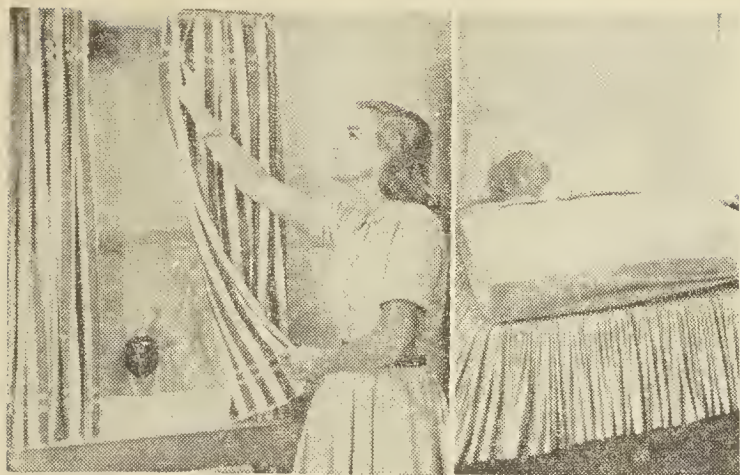
9361. Jiffy-cut Printed Pattern. Paper pattern is all one piece; pin to fabric, cut each entire apron at once! Three styles included. Each takes just ONE yard 35-inch. Misses' Medium Size ONLY.

9361  
ONE SIZE  
MEDIUM

Send THIRTY-FIVE CENTS (in coins, no stamps) for each DRESS pattern to Carolina Farmer, P. O. Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York. Add 25c for Spring-Summer fashion book. Send TWENTY-FIVE CENTS (in coins) for each NEEDLECRAFT pattern (at left) to: Carolina Farmer, 243, Needlecraft Service, P. O. Box 162, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York. Add 25c for first-class mailing. Send additional 25c for Needlework Catalogue.



# Sew-it Yourself



Bathroom Curtains

Dust Ruffle

**TOWEL CURTAINS.** Have you ever thought of making bathroom curtains from soft, fluffy bath towels? They're easy to hang, colorful and original, whether you choose smart gay stripes or solid colors to match your bathroom's color scheme.

Use one or two towels to a side, according to the width of your window and the fullness you like in curtains. If you use two to a side, baste the towels together, selvage to selvage. You don't cut them, so any time you wish to turn them into towels again, it's easy to pull out the basting threads.

Towel curtains can be hung in many delightful ways. The easiest is on white plastic rings that you buy at the dime store. It's best to sew them six inches apart at the top. Or, you might try the smart new brass clips available at many drapery counters. Another idea: sew white tape loops every few inches across the top, a different version of cafe-curtains. Some homemakers stitch a band of one-inch white cotton tape about three inches from the top. By running the rod through this, the towel-curtains achieve a decorative heading.

Choose the style of hanging you find easiest and that best fits your bathroom window. If you like tie backs for your towel-curtains, an interesting idea is to use matching washcloths, folded into triangle. Sew on tape loops for easy fastening.

**DUST RUFFLE FROM A SHEET.** First, measure the distance from top of box spring to floor. Then add 3" for hem and seam allowance. This gives you the depth of the dust ruffle.

Second, measure the circumference of your bed. Double this figure to find the amount of fabric needed for the complete ruffle. If you like your dust ruffle extra full, treble or quadruple the amount. (If your bed stands against a wall, measure your dust ruffle only for the three sides that show.) This allows extra material for added fullness. A pleated ruffle may require more yardage than the gathered style.

Third, cut or tear the ruffle lengthwise on the sheet.

Fourth, hem the bottom of the ruffle. Gather or pleat the top until it fits your bed.

Fifth, cut a piece of unbleached muslin the size of your mattress. Sew the gathered or pleated ruffle to the outer edge of this piece of muslin.

Sixth, place the piece of muslin between box spring and mattress. The dust ruffle then hangs evenly and securely all around the bed.

## Over The Lines

with Becky



### *The Finnish "Marthas"*

HELSINKI, Finland—The Finnish "Martha" is easy to spot in a crowded street in Helsinki, in a country store, or behind an exhibition booth at an agriculture exhibit. She wears a tailored house dress in either blue or yellow cotton plaid, topped with a multi-colored hand-woven apron. Around her neck is a gay red scarf, and her hair is neatly bound with a square of cotton cut from the same material as her dress. Her face and hands shine with that special glow the Finnish steam bath gives the skin, and no false coloring is needed on her cheeks and lips.

She is a proud member of the strong, rural Martha Organization (so named for the Biblical Martha) of Finland, founded in 1899 to unite the women of Finland, and to spread household knowledge and homemaking skills to even the most remote cottage in Finland. Founded primarily for agricultural women, the organization has been so successful that it has spread its influence to the larger cities, and today through their individual clubs, rural and urban "Marthas" work hand-in-hand to uplift the national living standard.

The "Marthas" of Finland are members of the Associated Country Women of the World, as are you through your home demonstration clubs. The work of the local clubs, I found when visiting the organization's central office in Helsinki, is very similar to our own home demonstration clubs. "Martha Evenings," like your club meetings, consist of lectures and demonstrations, discussions, music. The scope of their program in recent years has been broadened to develop the housewife intellectually, as well as practically, and the modern "Martha" spends a great deal of time studying the social and moral problems of her country.

As I have visited with Finnish Marthas and talked with people in their headquarters office, I have become more and more convinced of the smallness of the world—and the similarities of the peoples of our two democracies.



A TYPICAL "MARTHA" MEETING



# Plan Your Automatic Laundry

By LYNN BRUNSON



**M**OST homemakers today would agree that automatic laundry equipment is one of the biggest time and labor savers. However, good planning and management are necessary in order to get the most out of these miraculous inventions.

Of course, every home and laundry needs special planning, but here are some general guides in planning your home laundry:

. . . You should have automatic equipment with sufficient storage and work counters adjoining each appliance for sorting, folding, for holding the finished garments, and for storing supplies.

. . . The washer and dryer should be located adjacent to each other. The dryer door should open away from the washer for easy transferring of laundry from washer to dryer.

. . . A sorting and pretreating area should be located near the washer. A counter or table top of five feet is recommended for sorting. Stain removal materials can be stored in cabinet space above the counter.

. . . Space for folding clothes should be provided near the dryer. The dryer top and the sorting counter will serve this purpose for small loads.

. . . Several baskets and carts to

eliminate carrying and stooping should serve as laundry bins for sorting into loads and for holding dampened and ironed clothes. You can go all over the house with smooth-wheeling carts to collect the dirty laundry or to deliver the clean. These baskets and carts can be stored under an open counter or folded for smaller storage space.

. . . Sit-down ironing should be arranged. Much time and energy can be saved with an ironer. However, if you use an ironing board, it should be adjusted to sit-down heights. A posture chair with low-back support would also be a good investment for ironing and other household tasks.

. . . A table, cart, rack or hanger space for ironing articles should be provided near the ironer or ironing table to avoid getting up to put aside each finished piece.

. . . A water heater is important for providing sufficient hot water for the efficient performance of all washers. The size depends on water requirements of washer, how fast the heater will heat water, when and how you wash—one load or several in succession—the size of the family and its requirements, and other hot water demands of the household.

. . . The hot water supply should be

located close to the washer. This provides hotter water, eliminates the necessity for "bleeding the hot water line," and saves hot water.

. . . Be sure and provide sufficient electric wiring. Safe and efficient performance will be insured by individual circuits for washer and electric dryer: For washer, a 115-volt line; for dryer, a 230-volt line (or a 115-volt line for some models).

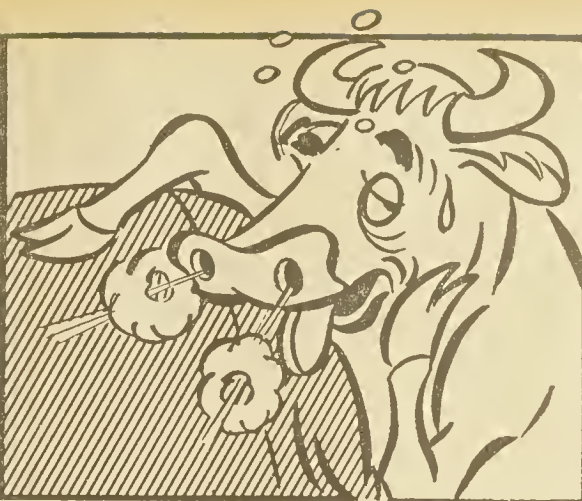
. . . Correct plumbing is important. Installation requirements for washer and for dryer should be checked.

. . . Convenient storage should be provided for supplies. Pretreating items, such as sponges, brushes, measuring cups, detergents and starches should be stored in open shelves or closed cupboards above the sink and washer. Storage space for soiled or clean laundry may be in drawers, bins or carts under the sorting counter.

. . . The laundry should have proper light and ventilation. Gay color selections can make the laundry cheerful. Light fixtures should be located above work areas so there will be fewer shadows than from a single center-ceiling light fixture. Cross ventilation and an exhaust fan to control temperature and humidity will also help.



## TIPS FROM THE VET



### Drinking Water May Be Dangerous

During the summer months stagnant drinking water may cause trouble for stock, since poisoning by green algae or "water bloom" is fairly common. When this mosslike material rots, it forms a powerful poison which is capable of killing animals. It's hard to tell when water is dangerous, since the poison may last for weeks or be gone in a couple of days after being formed. In general, though, little or none of the poison remains in the water by the time algae has rotted to the stage where it smells particularly bad.

Danger from summertime drinking water isn't limited to algae poisoning, either, for there are other possible sources of trouble. All kinds of disease germs may live in stagnant water, and epidemics of contagious diseases have often been traced back to such a source. Dead animals in tanks have caused deaths from botulism. So-called "mouth sores" have been blamed on dirty drinking water, while milk cows that stand belly deep in mud and stagnant water have a good chance of developing mastitis. Water may also harbor the eggs and larvae of many

internal parasites. Bloody scours and coccidiosis have been caused by contaminated water, and bad infestations with stomach worms and liver flukes have been traced back to this source.

Muddy ground around tanks and pond edges endanger cattle in another way. Deep tracks in mud eventually dry out into sharp-edged craters that are baked so hard they're able to cut the feet of animals. Besides causing lameness, these cuts may furnish a lodging place for mud-borne germs like those of foot rot and lockjaw.

Troubles that go along with mud and stagnant water are often collectively known as "stale pond" diseases. Most of these ailments can be cured, but owners lose money through decreased weight, less milk, and lowered resistance to other diseases. Accordingly, preventive measures are generally more practical than treatment after infection has occurred. A suitable summer program calls for:

1. Emptying and cleaning water tanks at least once a week.
2. Draining, filling, or fencing off stagnant pools.

3. Equipping tanks with automatic valves to prevent over-running.

4. Concreting or providing drainage around spring-fed tanks to eliminate mudholes in such places.

5. Watching shore lines for accumulations of algae so they can be destroyed or animals can be watered somewhere else.

6. Keeping animals away from such accumulations until the algae has rotted to the bad-smelling stage.

When ponds are a source of water, it may be practical to treat them with chemicals to control the algae. Copper sulfate and sodium arsenite are both good for this purpose, and neither is poisonous for fish when used properly. Workers at the University of Kentucky recommend that:

1. Copper sulfate be used at the rate of eight pounds per million gallons of water. It may be applied as a spray or by the drag method. The latter method calls for placing the copper sulfate in a loosely woven sack and towing it behind a boat or dragging it by hand through the pond on the ends of ropes. The first application should be made in the spring shortly after the algae appear. From three to five applications of the copper sulfate may be necessary in a single season. Care should be used to keep livestock from old containers or from areas where the sulfate was spilled.

2. Sodium arsenite be preferably used as a solution. One or two sodium arsenite treatments applied as a spray in May or June at the rate of four to six parts per million parts of water will generally control algae. Whole ponds are not treated with this chemical, but usually only the areas infested with algae. Both the copper sulfate and sodium arsenite are highly poisonous and must be used according to label directions.

## Who Pays for Trading Stamps

(Continued from Page 11)

maintain or strengthen their competitive position—further increases in various types of promotional expenditures may become necessary.

12. Should total marketing costs be increased by such promotional activities, retailers would have to raise prices, accept lower profits, suffer a loss, or reduce prices to farmers.

There are many reasons why consumers save stamps and patronize stores that give premiums in one form or another. Many consumers are willing to pay more for food with stamps than for food alone. The inner satis-

faction of receiving "free" gifts appeals to people. Some feel by saving stamps they show evidence of thriftiness. Attaining a goal of filling a book has its appeal. In addition, many wives on a limited budget buy groceries and enjoy receiving "extras" without actual outlay of money for these.

In saving stamps, Mrs. Uzzle suggests you consider these points:

1. Trading stamps should be considered as a promotional device, designed to encourage repeat business.
2. Don't make unnecessary purchases just to fill a book.

3. It takes \$125 to \$150 of purchases to fill a book—which is worth \$2 to \$4.50 toward the retail price of the item you get as a premium.

4. Select premiums as if you were paying cold cash for them—for in reality you are.

5. When you check over the catalog of premiums and find some article or appliance you need, check the cash value of the stamps against the discount price and the listed price of that article. (In a few cases you may be surprised to find the stamps have a higher cash value than the premium is worth.)



# Rural Exchange

RATES—10C PER WORD, CASH WITH ORDER. NO STAMPS. MINIMUM AD—\$2.00

## • OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

**STAMPED LINENS FOR EMBROIDERY OR PAINTING.** Buy direct from manufacturer and save. Send for FREE catalog. MERRIBEE, 16 West 19th St., Dept. 470, New York 11, N. Y.

**WIVES.** Increase your family income sewing babywear for stores. Write Tiny-Tot, Gallipolis 72, Ohio.

**SEW APRONS AT HOME FOR STORES.** Easy, profitable home self-employment. Write ADCO, Bastrop, Louisiana.

**CHURCHES—ORGANIZATIONS . . . RAISE FUNDS EASILY!** Complete credit! Useful, unusual novelties . . . fast selling Christmas cards, wraps. Low prices, generous profits! Send today for approvals with literature. Bebco, Dept. NC-7F, Oneonta, N. Y.

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## WANT TO BUY

**POEMS WANTED FOR NEW SONGS.** Send poems for free examination. Immediate consideration. SONGCRAFTERS, Lyric Dept., 2724 Arcade Station, Nashville, Tennessee.

**DO YOU HAVE AN** old auto, motorcycle, truck, steam tractor, or old N. C. license tags stored away? Highest prices paid for early models. Write price wanted and complete information to J. J. Malpass, Burgaw, N. C.

## • FOR SALE

**PAINT: SNOW WHITE TITANIUM LEAD,** and oil. Guaranteed not to peel. \$4.95 value, factory price, \$2.25 gal. Free sample. Snow White Co., CF, Toledo, Ohio.

**CEMENTS:** Anything broken at your house? Leech Cement or Glue will restore former beauty and usefulness. A glue for every purpose. Ask dealer or order from State Distributor, National Hog Medicine Company, Box 1634, Raleigh, N. C. Telephone TEmple 2-8729.

**BUY WHOLESALE** Nationally Advertised Merchandise. Furniture, clothing, housewares, electric appliances, auto accessories, farm equipment, tools, hobby supplies, most anything. 25 free catalogs. Details free. Associated Wholesalers, 1016-CF Starr, Burlington, Iowa.

**ERIE SAND PUMP.** 4-inch. Used only 8 hours. Good as new. New River Sand Co., Sparta, N. C. Phone 76F021.

**MR. FARMER,** give your livestock best minerals available for past 35 years. Use National Hog, Mule, and Cow medicines. Order from dealer or write us for free folder. National Hog Medicine Company, Box 1634, Raleigh, N. C. Telephone TEmple 2-8729.

**WHOLESALE CATALOG.** Bargains for own use. Appliances, typewriters, radios, watches, jewelry, luggage, housewares. SWOFFORD, 1023 Gregory St., Greensboro, N. C.

**DISTINCTIVE PERSONAL PRINTED STATIONERY, LABELS, POSTCARDS.** Top quality! Lowest prices! Free samples, price list. KINCAID, 610-C Park Avenue, Salisbury, N. C.

**SWEDISH CUTLERY.** Finest quality. UNIVERSAL KNIFE. \$3.00 Postpaid. Picture and description sent on request. M-LEES GIFTS, Box 6792(F4), San Antonio, 9, Texas.

**HONEY—Table Grade Piedmont N. C.** Cut Comb or Strained. 5-lbs. Postpaid \$2.00. John Milne, Henderson, N. C.

## • POULTRY

**WHY PAY MORE!** Heavy Breed Cockerels \$5.95—100 COD. (Positively No Leghorn). Heavy Breed one breed our choice. Straight Run \$7.95—100. Deluxe New Hampshire Reds, Rhode Island Reds, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Rockcrosses, your choice Straight Run \$8.95—100. Heavy Breed Sexed Pullets \$16.95—100. White Leghorn (Large English Type) Pullets \$25.95—100. Straight Run \$9.95. Bloodtested. Live Delivery Guaranteed. RUBY BABY CHICKS, Dept. NCRA-5, Norfolk, Virginia.

## • MISCELLANEOUS

**TIMBER SALES,** estimates, forest damage appraisals, timber type maps, growth predictions. J. Atwood Whitman, Consulting Forester, Glendon, N. C.

## • BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

**WE PAY \$3.50 lb.** dried. Grow mushrooms. Cellar, shed, and outdoors. Spare, full time, year round. We have 25,000 customers. FREE BOOK. Washington Mushroom Ind., Dept. 12, 2954 Admiral Way, Seattle, Washington.

## Water Pays

(Continued from Page 25)

real time-saver in caring for chickens. It takes 20 minutes a day to haul water for a flock of 1,000 birds. This can be cut to 11 minutes with faucets over waterers, and to two minutes with partially or completely automatic waterers.

Livestock drink the most water and register the most satisfactory weight gains when temperature of the water is right. This means not too warm, nor yet too cold.

Water that is too warm has to be cooled down, as an experiment in California proved. Water that got above 88 degrees was shunned by beef cattle. When the temperature was brought down, the cattle began to drink enough to balance feed consumed. Weight gains increased, accordingly, by nearly half a pound a day.

An important use for water in hog raising is to provide a sanitary wallow.

Hogs with access to a wallow fatten up anywhere from one quarter to one-half pound faster than hogs without a wallow.

## The Co-op & Cave

(Continued from Page 14)

most beautiful farming country in the world.

Many tourists stay in motels or camp out on farms near by. The farmers will usually permit camping on their land if you ask them.

Mrs. Collins employs local young people to work in the gift shop and guide tours. Most of them, like Mary Lou Carpenter, are working their way through college.

Linville Caverns are open year-round. The constant 52-degree temperature is a refuge from both summer and winter temperatures.

## Windrow Harvesting

(Continued from Page 22)

the ground," Mills warns. "Under these conditions the peanut stems will rot, causing the peanuts to fall from the plant. Combining as soon as possible will prevent high harvest losses under these conditions."

Development of on-the-farm curing facilities is one of the big problems now being studied by James W. Dickens of the college's agricultural engineering department. He points out that it is necessary to keep curing temperature below 100 degrees in order to prevent "off-flavoring" in peanuts.

## THIS MONTH

**THE CAROLINA FARMER REACHES 135,057  
RURAL FAMILIES IN NORTH CAROLINA**



## INHERITANCE BID

"What will happen," a teen-ager asked her mother the other day, "to all of the things around here if you and daddy both die at the same time?" Her mother shuddered.

"I suppose it will all go to you and your sister," she said. "Can't you think of more pleasant questions than that?"

"Sure," said the girl, pressing on. "What I really wanted to know is who will get the phonograph records?"

"You could divide them between you for all I care."

"In that case," the girl said, "I want to put in my bid for the Elvis Presley album."

\* \* \*

## PHONE MEASUREMENTS

Farmer Smith had long held out against having a telephone installed in his home, nor would he have anything to do with the "contraption." Finally, he relented and made arrangements to get one.

A day later, he was in the farmyard when he noticed the telephone Co-op's truck pull up. "Came to measure up for the phone," the telephone man said.

Farmer Smith look puzzled.

"Well, I'll be," he said, taking off his cap. "I didn't think my ears were bigger than anybody else's!"



"... and where would I find the mother of a such a fine boy?"

# Hale!

## FIRST CHOICE

A lady with a pain in her side went to see a physician. He told her she had appendicitis and must have an operation. She disliked this diagnosis so she went to another doctor. He told her she had gall bladder trouble and must have an operation. "Where do you go from here?" inquired a friend.

"Back to the first," she declared. "I'd rather have appendicitis."

## BARGAIN RUSH

The tall, dignified man joined the crowd in front of a bargain counter, in an attempt to get a very special pair of hose for his wife. He inched his way patiently but was justled here and there by the women and made no progress.

Suddenly he lowered his head, stretched out his arms, and barged through the crowd.

"Can't you act like a gentleman?" inquired a cold feminine voice at his elbow.

"I've been acting like a gentleman for the past hour," replied the man, still charging forward. "From now on I'm going to act like a lady."

\* \* \*

## COMPLETE TRUST

Voice coming from the powder room of an elegant nightspot: "Sure I trust my husband! And you wanna know why? Because I never let him outta my sight!"

\* \* \*

## IN COLOR

Young Billy had been enthusiastically watching baseball on TV for some time before his father took him to see his first real game as a birthday treat.

As the boy took his seat the sun burst from behind a cloudbank and flooded the baseball field with brilliance. Billy shaded his eyes and turned to his father excitedly.

"Dad!" he shouted, "It's in color!"



"You know where I'm spending the best years of my life? In a barn!"



"That's the best sales talk I ever heard."



### The Wrong Spirit

The Utilities Commission and Central Telephone Company have done it again.

In an order issued on June 18 the commission told Central to extend service to Mrs. Daniel J. Staley in Randolph County, and to make service available to other residents "immediately adjacent to the line from which Mrs. Staley may be served." Consider the facts involved in this latest order.

Mrs. Daniel Staley lives in the service area of Randolph Telephone Membership Corporation. Another petitioner for Central's service in this same area last year was Victor J. Staley. He is Mrs. Daniel Staley's brother-in-law. He is also an employee of Central Telephone Company.

Last year the commission ordered the company to serve Victor Staley, together with six other petitioners and all others "in the community." The cooperative appealed this order to superior court. Judge L. Richardson Preyer reversed the order and dismissed the action altogether.

Mrs. Daniel Staley not only lives in the service area of the cooperative, she lives in the same community as her brother-in-law and even deeper within the co-op's territory. Central extended lines nearly a mile to serve her, although the co-op had already staked lines right in front of her house.

Last year the cooperative was permitted to intervene in the commission proceeding. In the present proceeding neither the company nor the commission notified the cooperative that the matter was even being considered. The cooperative learned of the order officially more than one month after it had been signed.

There is no indication that Central's service will be any better or any cheaper than the cooperative's.

If these area invasions continue the co-op will ultimately be destroyed—and many persons deprived of phone service. By not notifying the co-op of this proceeding, both the commission and Central violated the most basic rules of fair play. And by issuing this latest order the commission violated the spirit—if not the letter—of Judge Preyer's judgment last spring.



### TARHEEL VIEWS

By  
William T. Crisp

Every month, through your power bill, you pay for the electric service you have used. But up and above the cost of that electric service, you are also *buying* the electric business itself.



If you bought an automobile you would put some of your own money, say 10 per cent, into the purchase price. You would finance the remainder. Over the life of that car you would pay all the current upkeep, repairs, fuel bills, etc. You would also, probably on a monthly basis, make payments to your bank on the money you had borrowed. Slowly but surely you would buy that car debt free.

When you and your neighbors went into the electric business you borrowed almost 100 per cent of the money it took to build your system. Every month, through your power bill, you are paying all of the current costs and expenses of operating that business. But

you are also paying an additional amount which goes to the REA bank that loaned you the purchase money.

Slowly but surely you are reducing the indebtedness of your business. Note that I said you are "reducing" your indebtedness, not that you are paying it off completely. Owning a car does not mean that you must continually borrow more money. But owning an electric business is quite another thing.

You don't expand an automobile. But an electric business is always expanding—expanding *outward* to reach new people, expanding "upward" to make its facilities capable of carrying ever-increasing supplies of power. Every month the *proportion* of your business that is debt financed *comes down*, while that which you yourself finance *goes up*.

Your business is thus getting in better financial condition every day. But the electric business is one which, if it continues to provide good service to everyone, will always be borrowing money. It would quickly get into bad financial condition if it didn't!



# Harvest Time...Anytime

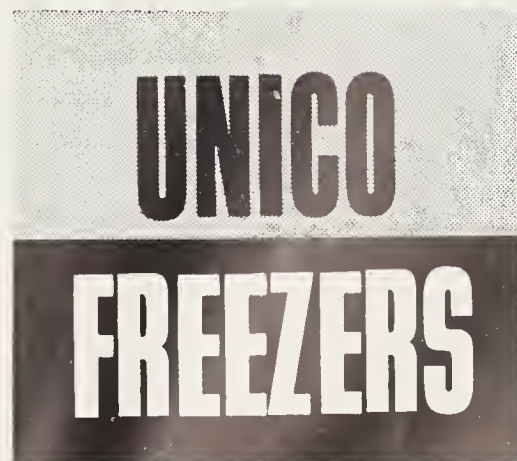


WITH THIS BIG 30 CU. FT. CAPACITY

## UNICO HOME FREEZER

HOLDS UP TO 1050 POUNDS OF FROZEN FOODS

- Packed full, the Unico big "30" will safely hold and quick freeze over 1,000 pounds of your favorite meats, fruits and vegetables—harvest time any month of the year!
- Quality, of course! And many features not found in other freezers. But the best thing about Unico is that you take it for granted. Every day, every year, you'll use it—and as long as you want freezer service in your home your original Unico will continue to keep foods delicious, fresh.
- Unico chest freezers are available in 16 and 21 cubic foot capacities and Uprights in 16, 22 and 30 cubic foot sizes. This is probably the most complete line of exceptionally fine freezer appliances in the State! A freezer is a good investment for your home. Shop around before you purchase—and make one of your stops FCX.



Available At Your

# FCX Service Stores

And FCX DEALER AGENTS





Courtesy of Cooper Union Museum Library

## It ate oats and smoked

THE ENGINE PUFFED . . . the horses pulled . . . and America cheered this early version of the combine.

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### U.S. Savings Bonds

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